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Massachusetts

v. XXIII



Some family histories as in:
v. XXIX Conn.

PUBLISHERS

STATES HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1947



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LUTHER, JUDGE
MABEL ADALINE
MARY JANE HADLEY




Adams

Arms: Argent, on a cross gules five mullets or.

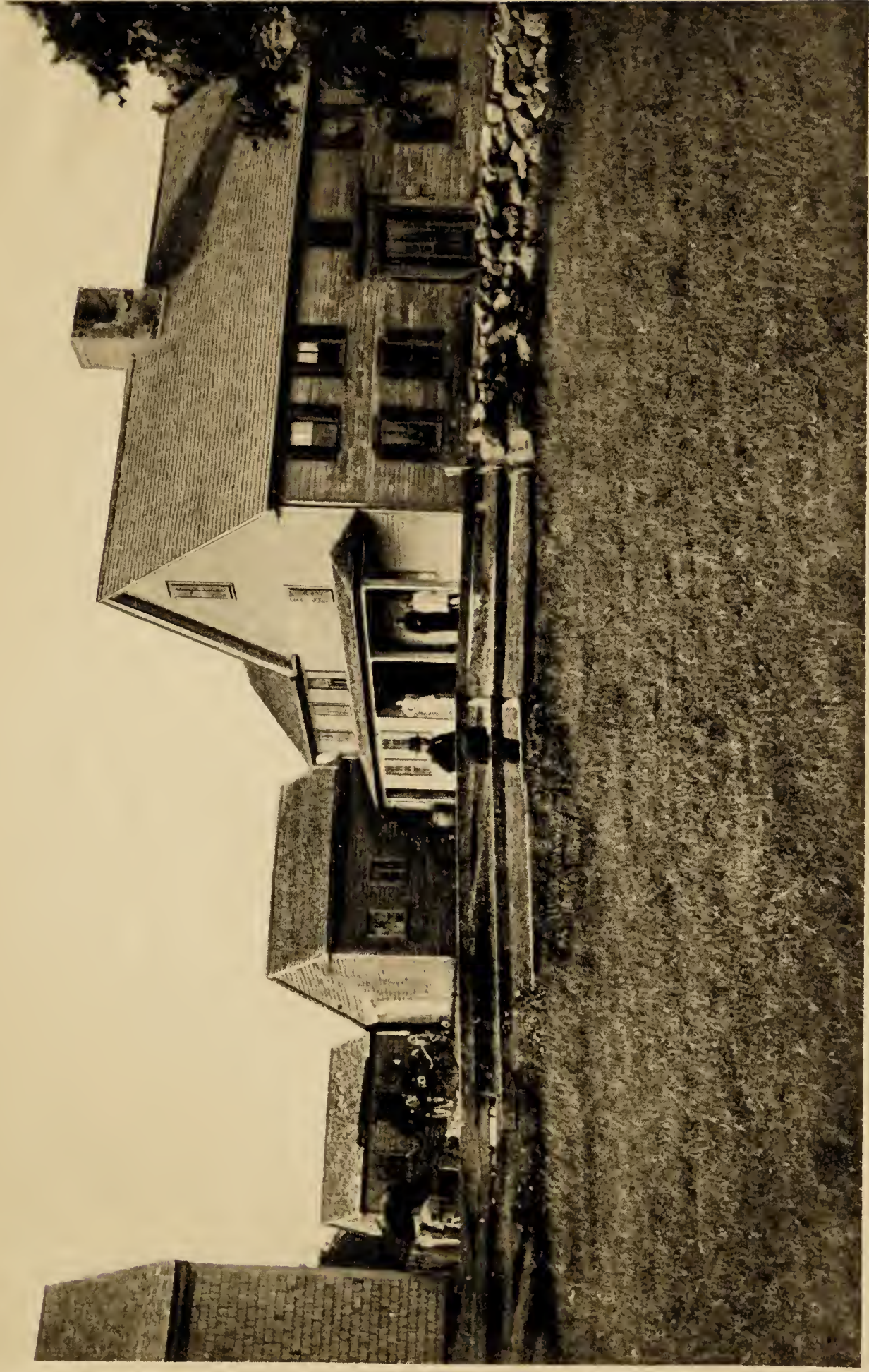
Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion affronté gules.

Motto: Aspire, persevere and indulge not.

ADAMS

HE surname Adams is of ancient origin and is found in the old English records in various spellings such as Adam, Adame, Adames and Adamah, which in Hebrew means red earth. The family is believed to be of Saxon origin and William Adams, progenitor of the line hereinafter traced, was a near kinsman of Henry Adams in whose memory President John Adams erected a monument in Braintree, Massachusetts. Randell Adams was a resident of Norwood, in Shropshire, England, early in the sixteenth century and from him through his son, Thomas, who married Margaret Erpe, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family is descended.

WILLIAM ADAMS, son of Thomas and Margaret (Erpe) Adams, was born in England, February 3, 1594, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 2, 1659. He came to America about 1628 and settled first in Cambridge where he is listed as a planter and proprietor in 1636 and was made a freeman May 22, 1638. He moved to Ipswich in 1641 and received a large grant of land, which is now part of Hamilton.



ADAMS HOMESTEAD, HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

BUILT BY WILLIAM ADAMS ABOUT 1660, DESTROYED BY FIRE 1923

ADAMS

The original grant remained in the family for more than two hundred and fifty years and the house built in 1655 by William Adams was occupied by his descendants until it was destroyed by fire in 1923.

William Adams was a leader in Ipswich where he served as a member of the grand jury in 1642 and was elected constable in 1646. He was one of the signers of a petition presented to the court in Salem, June 4, 1658, praying for the revocation of a license of a certain ordinary or tavern. The original document is preserved in the Ipswich Historical Society. The inventory of his estate, dated January 24, 1659, amounted to two hundred and seventy-eight pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence, a large amount for the times. The name of his wife is unknown.

SAMUEL ADAMS, son of William Adams, was born in England in 1624 and died in Ipswich in 1666. He inherited land from his father and was one of seventy-two signers to a petition, dated September 11, 1666, and addressed to the King, protesting the mandates of the Clarendon Commissioners who were sent to

ADAMS

Ipswich in 1664. He married, in 1646, Mehitabel Stacy.

NATHANIEL ADAMS, son of Samuel and Mehitabel (Stacy) Adams, was born December 8, 1647, in Ipswich where he died November 28, 1736. He was a farmer and active in church and town affairs. He was made a freeman May 27, 1674. He married, June 30, 1668, Mary Dickinson, daughter of Thomas Dickinson of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL ADAMS, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Dickinson) Adams, was born March 8, 1676, in Ipswich where he died August 13, 1747. He inherited the Adams homestead on which he lived all his life. He married, September 28, 1706, Mary Burley, daughter of Andrew Burley of Ipswich.

JOHN ADAMS, son of Samuel and Mary (Burley) Adams, was born in Ipswich, September 13, 1719, and died in Northbridge, Massachusetts, April 24, 1796. He was a private in Captain Josiah Wood's company and marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Roxbury. He married, October 31, 1745,

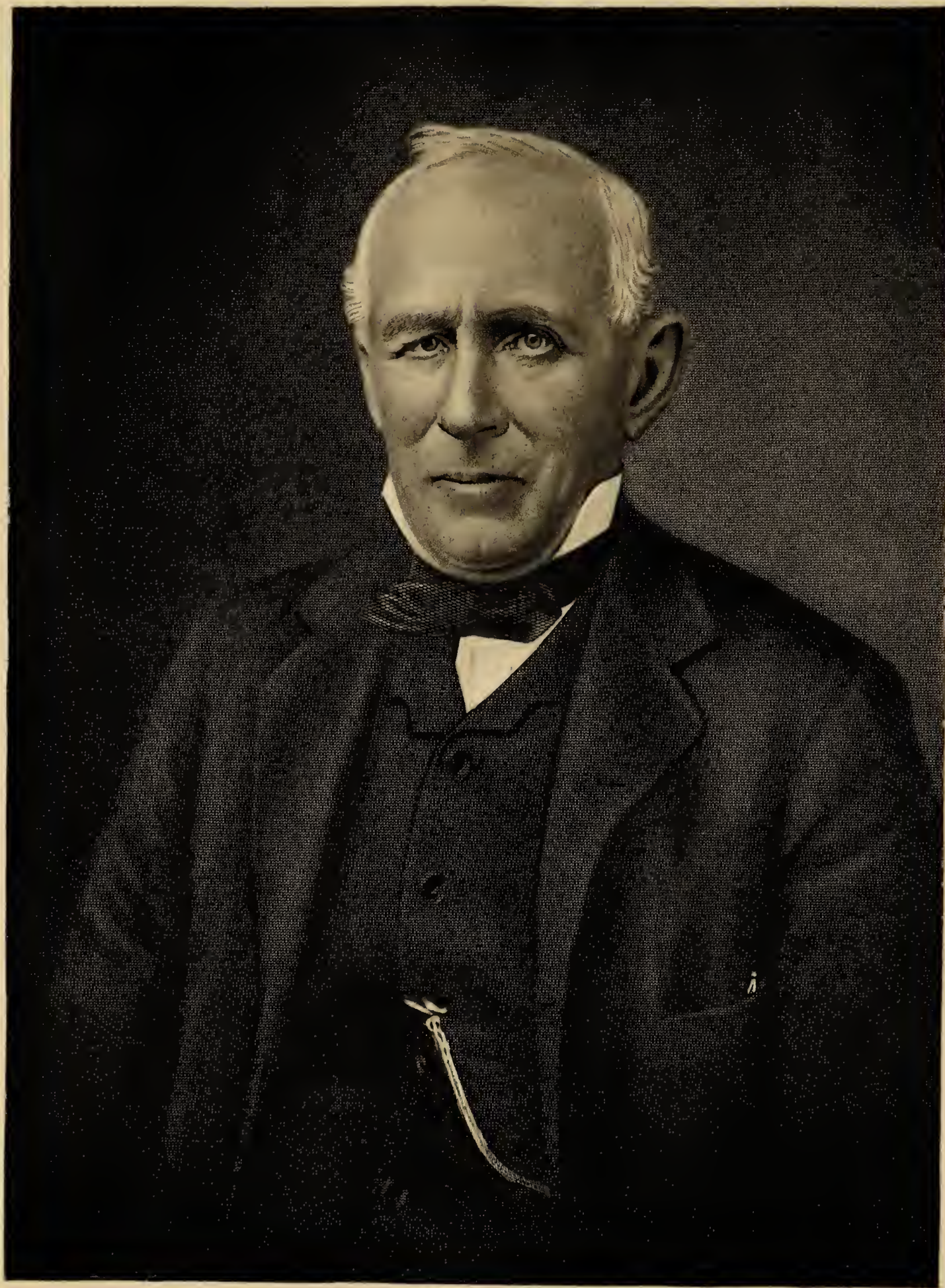
ADAMS

Mary Hunt, daughter of John Hunt. She was born in Concord, November 10, 1729, and died in Northbridge about 1775.

ANDREW ADAMS, son of John and Mary (Hunt) Adams, was born in Northbridge, November 7, 1759, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1822. He came to Greenfield in 1803 and purchased land in the Connecticut Valley. He settled on a farm which is now (1947) the home of his great granddaughter, Miss Ruth Charlotte Adams.

Andrew Adams also built a log house and part of the Swamp road, now known as Adams road. He was a large landowner and an influential man in the community. The first session of the court of Common Pleas, after Franklin County was incorporated in 1811, was held in Greenfield in March, 1812, and Andrew Adams was chosen foreman of the traverse jury. He was a regular attendant of the old and first meeting house in Greenfield and active in all its affairs.

He married (first), December 10, 1780, Molly



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conner

Peleg Adams

ADAMS

Morse and (second), November 4, 1790, Betsey Chapin. (*See Chapin Line.*)

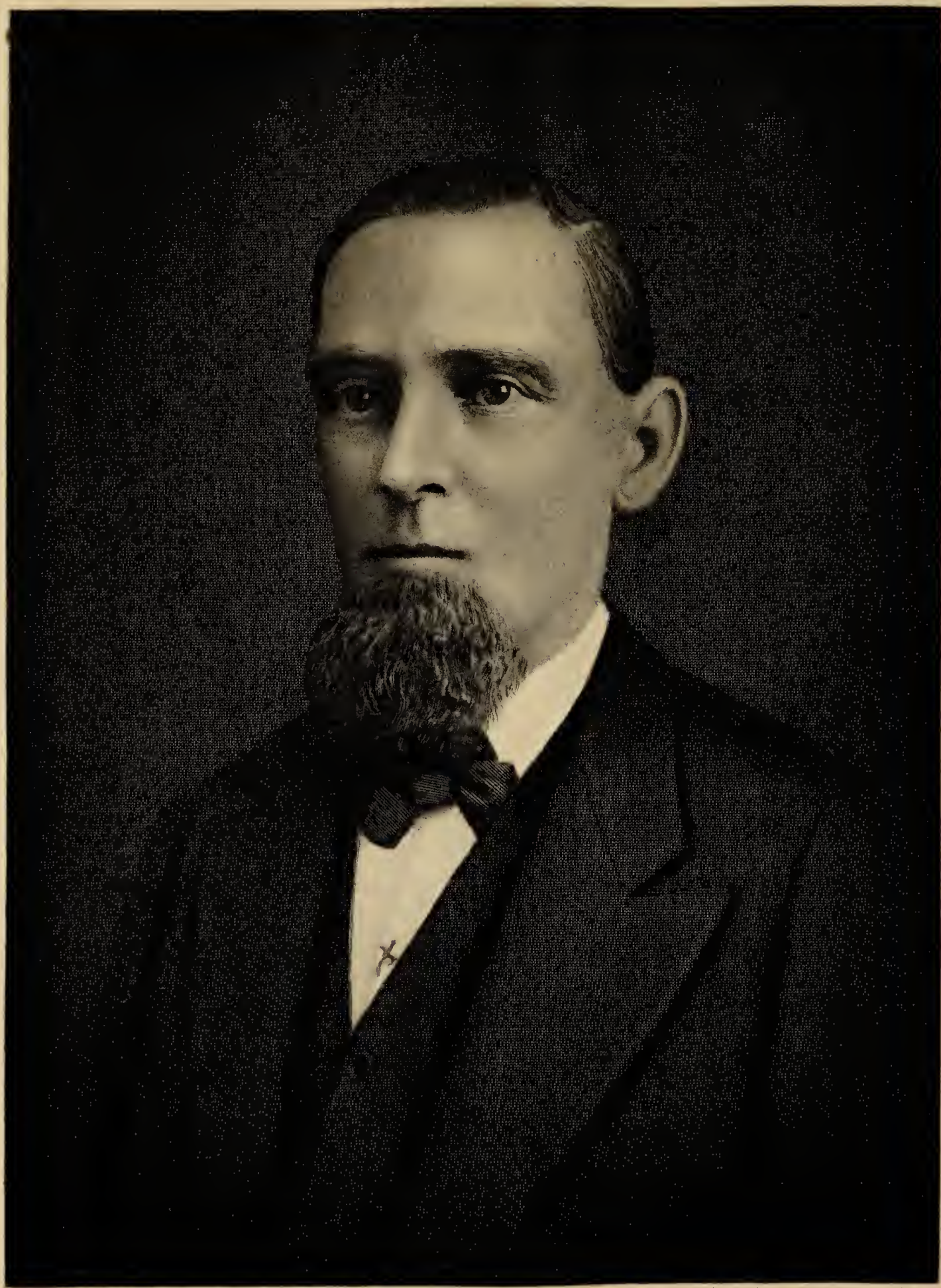
PELEG ADAMS, son of Andrew and Betsey (Chapin) Adams, was born in Northbridge, December 29, 1799, and died in Greenfield, September 8, 1877. He attended the district schools and grew up on his father's farm where he remained until 1822 when he engaged in the cattle business as a drover on his own account. He was an expert cattle man and soon gained a reputation for his honesty and fair dealing. It was said of him that his word was as good as his bond and that he never took an unfair advantage of any one. He supplied the Boston market with the finest cattle raised in Franklin County and as his profits increased he invested heavily in farm and other property in the vicinity of Greenfield. His own farm, said to be one of the finest and best cultivated in Franklin County, was considered a model throughout the countryside. In 1831 he built his home on this property and remained there the rest of his life. He was actively engaged in the cattle business for more than twenty-five years and during this time accu-

ADAMS

mulated a handsome fortune. His success was entirely due to his own initiative and foresight and his opinion as to real estate values was highly respected. In 1877 he purchased the famous Mansion House in Greenfield, one of the oldest and best known hotels in New England. With the acquisition of this property he became one of the largest taxpayers in Franklin County.

Mr. Adams did not operate the hotel but leased it to capable managers. He did, however, supervise all changes and improvements. He installed an elevator, the first in Greenfield, changed the lighting from gas to electricity and the heating system from the old fashioned wood and coal stoves to an up-to-date steam heating plant. He added a fourth story with a mansard roof and built a three story ell on Federal Street. He had fire walls constructed inside the building which divided it into three separate parts thereby making it practically fireproof.

Mr. Adams took great pride in his ownership of this famous old landmark and it was a sad blow to him when in 1880 he lost his son who was to inherit



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conr.

J. A. Adams



Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Charlotte Eliza Merriam Adams

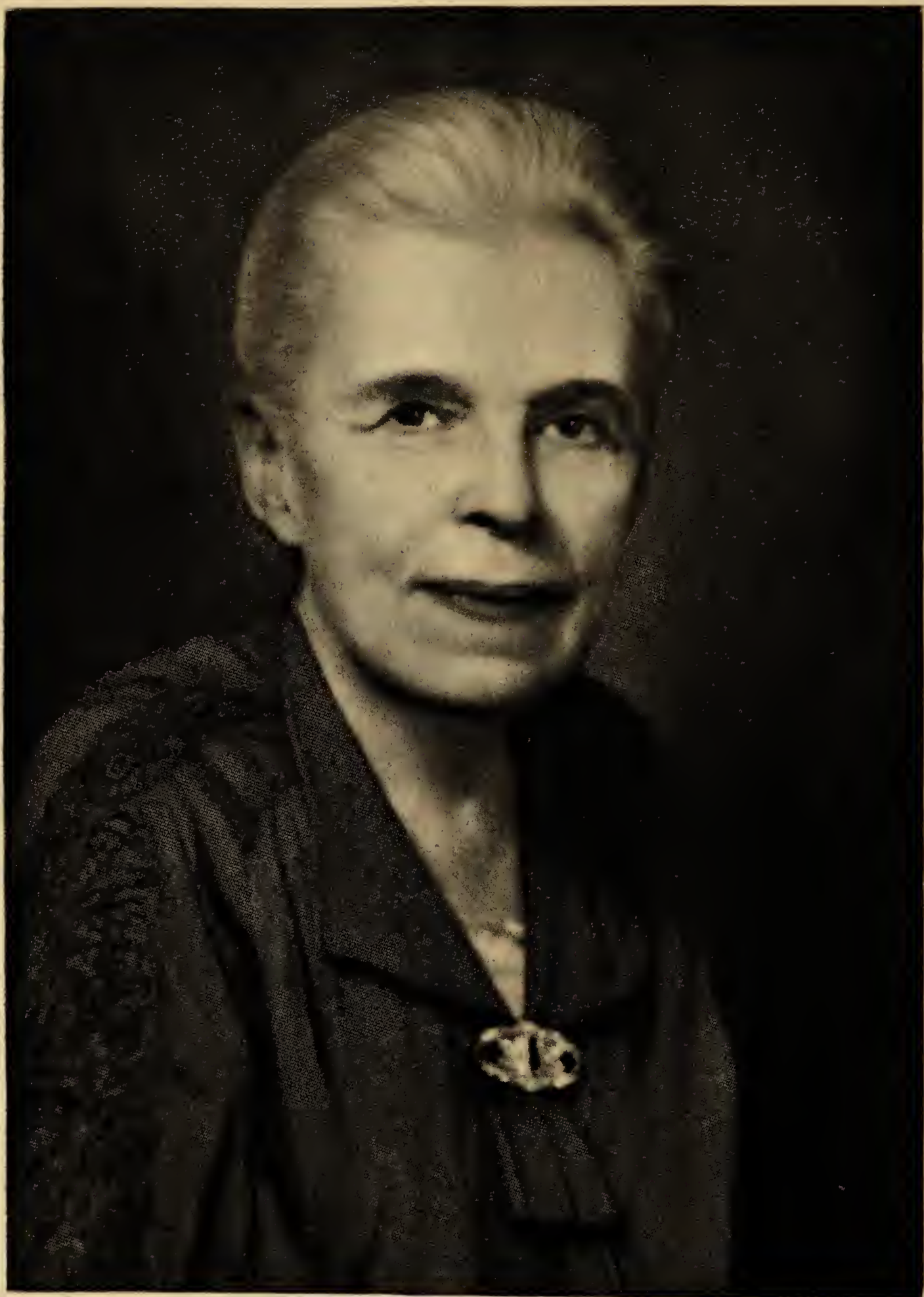
ADAMS

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his large estate. Shortly after the latter's death he executed a deed in which he gave, in equal shares, this property to his son's widow and her daughters the Misses Ruth C. and Elizabeth L. Adams for "the love and affection which I bear them."

Peleg Adams married (first), February 15, 1831, Lucinda Hancock. (*See Hancock Line.*) He married (second) Sarah Burnap Meriam. He married (third), October 8, 1863, Jane W. Bascom. She was born July 21, 1813, and died February 9, 1890.

JOHN ANDREW ADAMS, son of Peleg and Lucinda (Hancock) Adams, was born August 14, 1840, in Greenfield where he died December 3, 1880. He was educated in the public schools in Greenfield and at Shelburne Academy and except for two years which he spent on a farm in Bernardston lived his entire life in Greenfield where he assisted his father in the management of the latter's farm and large real estate holdings. His untimely death at the age of forty was a distinct loss to the community where he was active in civic and public affairs and highly regarded by his fellow citizens.



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

Elizabeth Leola Adams

ADAMS

He married, June 29, 1864, Charlotte Eliza Meriam. (*See Meriam Line.*)

Children:

- (1) Ruth Charlotte, of whom further.
- (2) Elizabeth Leola, of whom further.

ELIZABETH LEOLA ADAMS, daughter of John Andrew and Charlotte Eliza (Meriam) Adams, was born March 25, 1867, in Greenfield where she died April 28, 1943. Her death, following a long illness, removed from the town of Greenfield one of the best known business women in the community where for many years she had been prominently identified with civic, public and philanthropic affairs.

Miss Adams was educated in the public schools and after her graduation from the Greenfield High School in 1885 she taught for some time at the Chapman Street grade school and then traveled extensively in Europe and later in this country, principally in the west and in the south. She had a retentive memory and later in life delighted in

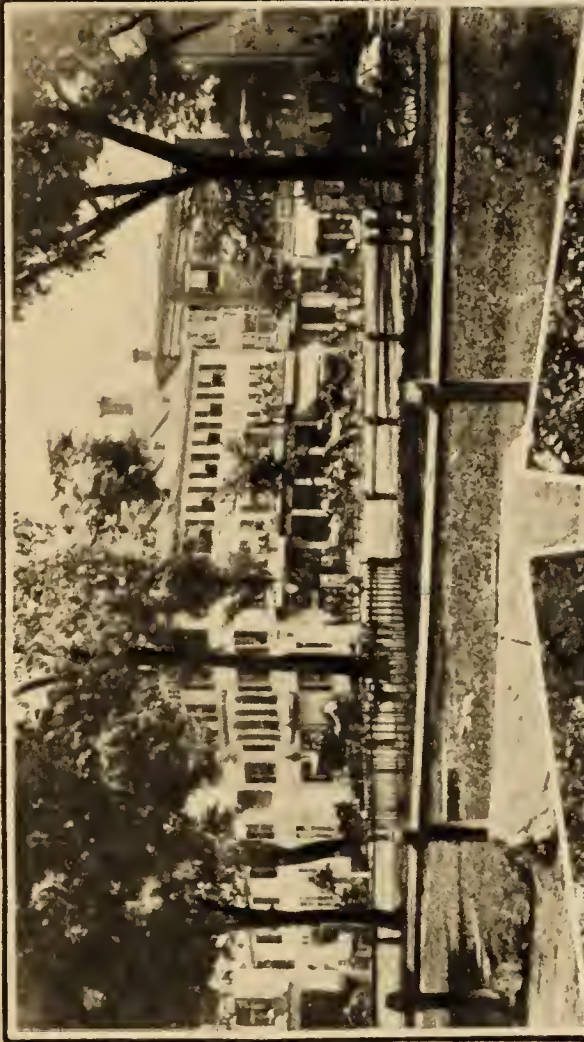
ADAMS

telling of the various parts of the world she had visited, and from which she had brought home many interesting souvenirs and pictures.

Early in life she and her sister became members of the Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter of Greenfield, Daughters of the American Revolution, and she began to take a deep interest in local history, a subject on which she eventually came to be recognized as an authority. She also became intensely interested in tracing her ancestry and aided by family records and traditions found a fine lineage with many noted collateral connections of which several are carried out in this volume.

Throughout her long and useful life Miss Adams never lost interest in the Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter and the work of this organization remained one of her deepest concerns. She conscientiously filled the offices of corresponding secretary and vice-president, and at various times served on the committees on Americanization, the correct use of the Flag, genealogical records and finance. She was also chairman of the committee for the preservation of

HOUSE



MANSSION



1860



1877

1862



MANSON HOUSE GREENFIELD MASSACHUSETTS 1860



Steel Engraving by M. J. Lunn

MANSION HOUSE, GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

ADAMS

Historical Spots and as such was instrumental in having the graves of many Revolutionary soldiers marked throughout Franklin County. She was a charter member of the Greenfield Historical Society, to which she made many valuable contributions, and always attended its meetings.

Upon the death of her grandfather, Peleg Adams, the famous Mansion House in Greenfield came into possession of the Adams sisters and their mother and Miss Adams assumed an active part in the management of this property. She also began a study of the history of this widely known hostelry and made an extensive research of it from the earliest frontier days to the present time covering a period of one hundred and fifty years. She most painstakingly prepared a paper which she read before the Historical Society on November 8, 1912, and which proved a valuable and authoritative contribution to Greenfield history. In 1928 Miss Adams had this paper published in pamphlet form under the title "The Mansion House Corner."



Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Ruth Charlotte Adams

ADAMS

Miss Adams was for many years president of the High Street Cemetery Corporation, which office she held at the time of her death. During her administration the grounds were restored and kept in their present neat condition. She was also a member of the Women's Club of Greenfield and a trustee of the Church Street Home for the Aged.

The life of Miss Elizabeth Leola Adams was characterized by many sterling qualities, interest and pride in her community and family, a cheerful disposition, a keen mind, tolerance, and an abiding faith in her church and country. Her untiring efforts in promoting the welfare of the various organizations with which she was identified will be sadly missed.

RUTH CHARLOTTE ADAMS, daughter of John Andrew and Charlotte Eliza (Meriam) Adams, was born September 27, 1865, in Bernardston, Massachusetts. Her notable ancestry is traced in this volume and referred to in the account of the life of her younger sister, Elizabeth Leola Adams. Seldom is such a close and harmonious relationship seen as that which existed between these sisters and con-

ADAMS

tinued until the death of the younger in 1943, hence a record of the earlier years of one is practically that of the other.

Miss Ruth C. Adams joined the Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1920 and has been actively engaged in the work of this society since that time. She began her labors as a member of the Conservation Committee and the Committee on Americanization. In 1928 and 29 she served as chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag and from 1933-37 on the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots throughout the outlying towns of Franklin County as well as in Greenfield. Aided by efficient co-workers, including her sister, the graves of sixteen Revolutionary soldiers and two real daughters were identified and markers suitably dedicated. At the same time she was an active member of the Genealogical Research Committee and chairman from 1938-40. She was instrumental in securing the names of all the town officials who served during the Revolutionary War in the towns

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of Buckland, Conway, Colrain, Deerfield, Greenfield, Montague and Shelburne and in having them properly arranged and sent to the archives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. In 1939-40 she was a member of the Finance Committee of the local Chapter. She has for many years taken an active interest in the Greenfield Historical Society and is at present (1947) a member of its Board of Directors.

When her sister was gathering material for her paper "The Mansion House Corner" which she read before the Historical Society and later had privately printed, Miss Ruth C. Adams was an active co-worker in searching old deeds and other source material and contributed much to its accuracy and historical value. She has served many years as clerk of the High Street Cemetery Association, and continues to take great interest in its maintenance.

By the death of her sister she became sole owner of the Mansion House property as well as the large Adams farm on Adams road, both an inheritance

ADAMS

from her honored grandfather, Peleg Adams. The sisters were wise administrators of their estate and always ready and willing to support such projects as appeared to them to be of public interest. Since her sister's death Miss Adams has given further proof of this inclination by her interest in and generous contribution to the Young Men's Christian Association of Greenfield.

The stately residence of the late Governor William G. Washburn and its extensive grounds, on the south side of East Main Street, together with a large sum of money were, by the Governor's will, bequeathed to the town of Greenfield as a nucleus for the establishment of a Young Men's Christian Association. These bequests, however, were contingent upon certain conditions and it was not until January, 1945, that they became available. At that time it was found that the Washburn gifts amounted to \$344,000 and that an additional \$225,000 would be needed in order to erect a suitable building and provide an adequate endowment. A campaign to raise this amount was organized in September, 1945,

ADAMS

and was within some \$14,000 of its goal when at a dinner held at the Mansion House, October 30, 1945, Mr. R. Stanley Reid, chairman of the special gifts committee, read the following letter from Miss Adams:

“I understand from your brochure that it is possible to designate a gift for one of the rooms in the proposed building. It is my wish that the recreation room shall be set up as a memorial to my late sister, Elizabeth L. Adams, and myself, and to carry out this plan in accordance with your brochure, I am glad to enclose my pledge card, designating the sum of \$40,000 for that purpose.”

Mr. John W. Haigis, chairman of the campaign fund committee, then spoke at length congratulating the solicitors and in announcing that the fund had been oversubscribed twelve and one-half per cent referred to Miss Adams' gift as follows:

“Then of course a special word of appreciation to that fine lady, Miss Ruth C. Adams, whose letter you heard earlier, and whose generosity played so important a part in making this splendid result possible.”

ADAMS

The sum Miss Adams gave to this worthwhile cause represented the largest individual contribution. It also represents her fine conception, which her sister always shared with her, of constructive improvement in civic and public affairs and will ever be a source of pride to her many friends as well as a lasting memorial to her interest in the welfare of the town where she for so many years has been a prominent resident and where her sister spent her long and useful life.





Chapin

Arms: Argent, two bars azure.

Crest: A hawk rising proper.

CHAPIN

JOHN CHAPIN, a resident of Paignton, County Devonshire, England, came to America about 1635 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Early records lately discovered in Paignton, show that he married Phillipe Easton on September 14, 1590.

DEACON SAMUEL CHAPIN, son of John and Phillipe (Easton) Chapin, was baptized in Paignton, October 8, 1598, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 11, 1675. He came to America probably with his father and the first record of him is found in Roxbury where he became a freeman June 2, 1641.

His friend and neighbor in Roxbury, William Pynchon, led a few families westward to the Connecticut River in 1636 and founded a settlement first known as Agawam and later as Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1642/43 Deacon Samuel Chapin moved from Roxbury to Springfield and was appointed selectman by William Pynchon. From that time on until his death he was one of the most prominent, respected and beloved of the early

CHAPIN

pioneers. He was constantly in public service and held the most responsible offices in the community. In 1644 he was elected a member of the prudential committee which had the power "to prevent any-thinge they shall judge to be to the dammage of the Towne or to order anything they shall judge to be for ye good of ye Towne." He is first mentioned as a deacon, February 21, 1650. His home was at the corner of the present Main and Pynchon Streets.

Although he continued to live in Springfield he is also known as one of the founders of Northampton. In 1653 he with John Pynchon and Elizur Holyoke, also Springfield men, signed a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts for liberty to "plant, possess and inhabit Nonotuck." On March 24, 1661, Deacon Samuel Chapin served as magistrate of the first court held in Northampton. He also took an active part in the organization of the first church in that community. It is not of record that he ever lived, or owned land, in Northampton.

In October, 1675, Springfield was sacked and burned by the Indians and Deacon Chapin did not



THE DEACON SAMUEL CHAPIN STATUE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CHAPIN

live to see the town rebuilt. The city has however honored his memory by erecting a statue, known as The Puritan, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens. It was unveiled in 1887 and stands on the grounds of the public library. The municipal flag of the City of Springfield, adopted in 1923, has in its center a replica of the statue, chosen to symbolize the spirit of this historic city whose early development was so largely under his direction.

Deacon Samuel Chapin married, in Paignton, February 9, 1623, Cicely Penny, daughter of Henry Penny. She was baptized in Paignton, February 21, 1601, and died in Springfield, February 8, 1682/83.

JOSIAH CHAPIN, son of Deacon Samuel and Cicely (Penny) Chapin, was born in Paignton in 1634 and died in Mendon, Massachusetts, September 10, 1726. He took the oath of fidelity in Springfield, March 23, 1656, and as a young man settled first in Weymouth and later in Braintree. Between 1680 and 1682 he moved to Mendon where he was the owner of land granted by the Massachusetts Colony to his father and later transferred to him. He became one of the

CHAPIN

most prominent of the early settlers, was for many years the largest taxpayer in the community and considered Mendon's first citizen. He served as chairman of the board of selectmen, and as justice of the peace. He was the first man to be elected representative to the General Court from Mendon in 1689 and was re-elected in 1720.

He married (first), November 30, 1658, Mary King, daughter of John and Dorothy King. She was born June 15, 1639, and died in Braintree, May 30, 1676. He married (second), September 20, 1676, Mrs. Lydia (Brown) Pratt of Ipswich, born in November, 1658, died in Mendon, October 18, 1711. He married (third), June 22, 1713, Mehitable Metcalf of Dedham, who died December 2, 1724.

CAPTAIN SETH CHAPIN, son of Josiah and Mary (King) Chapin, was born in Braintree, August 4, 1668, and died in Mendon, April 1, 1746. He moved from Braintree to Mendon with his father, and like him became a distinguished citizen of that place. He was a surveyor and also a captain in the militia.

CHAPIN

He married (first), May 23, 1689, Mary Read, daughter of Samuel and Hopestill (Holbrook) Read. She was born in Weymouth, March 21, 1669, and died in Mendon, September 12, 1689. He married (second), March 25, 1691, Bethiah Thurston, daughter of Deacon John and Mary (Wood) Thurston. She was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, April 30, 1671/72, and died in Mendon, March 2, 1744. He married (third), May 24, 1744, Mrs. Mary (White) Hill of Mendon, born in 1672.

JOSEPH CHAPIN, son of Seth and Bethiah (Thurston) Chapin, was born in Mendon, March 6, 1708, and died in Milford, Massachusetts, July 1, 1788.

He married, February 5, 1730, Mary Nelson, daughter of Gershom and Abigail (Ellithrope) Nelson. She was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, April 16, 1713, and died in Milford, February 16, 1798.

GERSHOM CHAPIN, son of Joseph and Mary (Nelson) Chapin, was born in Mendon, May 27,

CHAPIN

1734, and died in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, August 23, 1801. He served in the French and Indian War in Captain Phineas Lovett's company, Colonel Abraham Williams' regiment and marched from Mendon on the alarm at Fort William Henry in August, 1757. He moved to Uxbridge in 1758.

He married (first), in Uxbridge, March 9, 1758, Elizabeth (Betty) Johnson. She was born in 1736 and died September 11, 1761. He married (second), May 5, 1762, Mrs. Deborah (Holbrook) Torrey, widow of Joseph Torrey. She was born February 24, 1731/32, and died in Uxbridge, September 18, 1776. He married (third), in Grafton, Massachusetts, November 5, 1778, Mrs. Mary Sherman, daughter of Ephraim and Thankful Temple. She was born October 28, 1743, and died December 15, 1819.

BETSEY CHAPIN, daughter of Gershom and Deborah (Holbrook) Torrey Chapin, was born in Mendon, April 21, 1763, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, January 3, 1846. She married, November 4, 1790, in Uxbridge, Andrew Adams. (*See Adams Line.*)



Hancoc

Arms: Or, a chevron cotised between three griffins' heads
couped sable, the two in chief respecting each
other.

HANCOCK

NATHANIEL HANCOCK, progenitor of the line hereinafter followed, was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was a member of the "first company."

The place and date of his birth are unknown. He died in early manhood, about 1648, and his widow, Joanna, was appointed administratrix of his estate in 1663. His home in Cambridge was on Dunster Street, between Harvard and Mt. Auburn Street.

THOMAS HANCOCK, son of Nathaniel and Joanna Hancock, was born about 1647/48, the date of his death is not recorded. He was one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1670. He was a leading churchman and the records state that "Thos. Hancock was one of those who sat in the first seat, in the square body of the church." He remained in Farmington until about 1691 when he moved to Hartford where he became keeper of the jail.

He married, March 17, 1684/85, Rachel Leonard, daughter of John and Sarah Leonard of Springfield, Massachusetts. She was born November 6, 1665.

HANCOCK

JOHN HANCOCK, son of Thomas and Rachel (Leonard) Hancock, was born August 1, 1688, and died July 10, 1775. He lived the greater part of his life in Springfield. He married, November 19, 1713, Anna Webb.

DANIEL HANCOCK, son of John and Anna (Webb) Hancock, was born about 1732 and died July 18, 1784. He served in the Revolution and married, October 12, 1754, Lucy Long of Windsor, Connecticut.

ABIEL HANCOCK, son of Daniel and Lucy (Long) Hancock, was born in Springfield, September 27, 1761, and died June 24, 1829. He was a blacksmith and settled in Longmeadow. He married, September 7, 1781, Margaret Baxter, daughter of Francis Baxter. She died in Springfield, March 10, 1834. (*See Baxter Line.*)

LEVI HANCOCK, son of Abiel and Margaret (Baxter) Hancock, was born September 2, 1787, and died in September, 1827. He married, April 3, 1808, Ruth Baxter. (*See Baxter Line.*)

HANCOCK

LUCINDA HANCOCK, daughter of Levi and Ruth (Baxter) Hancock, was born in 1809/10 and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 30, 1840. She married, February 15, 1831, Peleg Adams. (*See Adams Line.*)






Baxter

Arms: Azure, a cross between four lions sejant guardant
or.

BAXTER

RANCIS BAXTER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, came to America early in the seventeenth century and settled in Enfield, Connecticut.

The name of his wife is unknown.

FRANCIS BAXTER, son of Francis Baxter, was a resident of Enfield, where according to the records, he died at the age of eighty-three. He was a soldier in the Revolution. The name of his first wife was Sarah Machfield by whom he had ten children, of whom the youngest, Margaret, married, September 7, 1781, Abiel Hancock. (*See Hancock Line.*) He married (second) a Miss Saxton by whom he had two children, Sally and William.

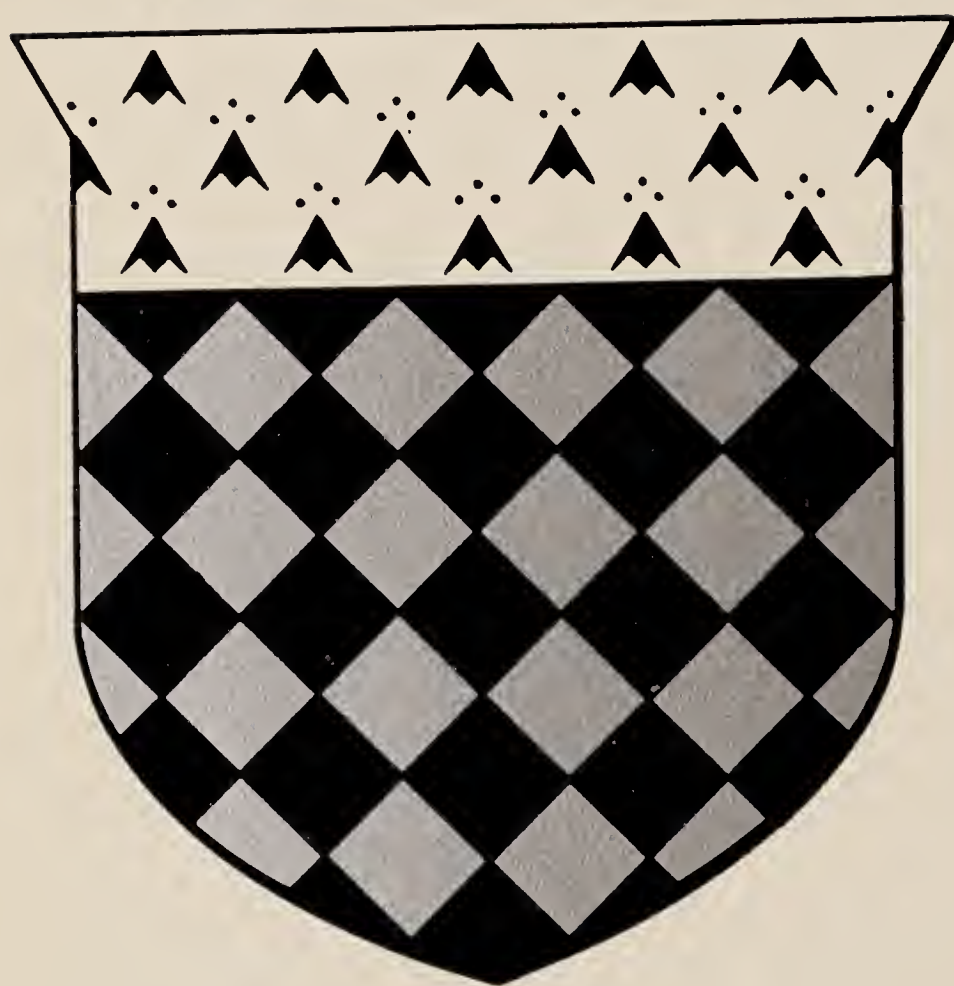
BENJAMIN BAXTER, son of Francis and Sarah (Machfield) Baxter, lived in Connecticut and Massachusetts and eventually moved to Butternuts, New York, where he died. He also served during the Revolution.

He married (first), December 28, 1780, Mabel Brown. She died August 6, 1793. He married (second), January 22, 1794, Hannah Hale.

BAXTER

RUTH BAXTER, daughter of Benjamin and Mabel (Brown) Baxter, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, September 23, 1787. The date of her death is not recorded. She married, April 3, 1808, Levi Hancock. (*See Hancock Line.*)






Merriman
Merriam

Arms: Lozengy, sable and argent a chief ermine.

Crest: A boar passant collared and bristled vert.

MERIAM

HE surname Meriam is of Saxon origin and according to Bosworth's "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" is derived from the words "mirige" or "myrig" and "ham" meaning respectively merry and home. The name is found in ancient English records, often with the prefix "de" and in various spellings, such as Merriam, Meryham, Merryam and Mirriam. Families of the name resided in County Sussex during the thirteenth century and in County Kent during the early part of the fourteenth century.

JOSEPH MERIAM, son of William and Sara (Burgess) Meriam, and immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was born in England about 1600 and died in Concord, Massachusetts, January 1, 1640/41. He came to America in the "*Castle*" and arrived in Charlestown in July, 1638. Nothing is known of his life in England except that he lived in Tewdly where he had inherited property from his father. He was a merchant and one of the first settlers of Concord, where he was made a freeman, March 14, 1638/39.

MERIAM

He married, in England, Sarah Goldston, daughter of John and (probably) Frances (Jeffrie) Goldston.

JOSEPH MERIAM, son of Joseph and Sarah (Goldston) Meriam, was born in England about 1630 and died in Concord, April 20, 1677. He came to America with his parents and was brought up in Concord, where he remained until his death. He is buried in the Hill Burying Ground where his grave is marked by a stone said to be the oldest in Concord. He was made a freeman May 22, 1650.

Joseph Meriam married, July 12, 1653, Sarah Stone, daughter of Deacon Gregory and Lidea Stone. She was born about 1633 and died in Lexington, Massachusetts, April 5, 1704.

JOHN MERIAM, son of Joseph and Sarah (Stone) Meriam, was born in Cambridge, August 30, 1662, and died in Lexington, May 21, 1727. He lived in that part of Cambridge known as "The Farms" which later became Lexington. He frequently held public office, serving as selectman and assessor and was a deacon of the church at the time of its organ-

MERIAM

ization, October 21, 1696. He was a farmer and acquired large tracts of land in Cambridge and neighboring communities.

He married, November 14, 1688, Mary Wheeler. She was born about 1660 and died December 20, 1745.

EBENEZER MERIAM, son of John and Mary (Wheeler) Meriam, was born in Cambridge, March 2, 1706, and died in Oxford, Massachusetts, August 20, 1761. He was brought up on his father's farm where he remained until he was about twenty-three years old when he moved to Oxford where he purchased eighty-eight acres of land in that part of the town known as "The Gore." He spent the rest of his life in Oxford and is credited with beginning the manufacture of bricks in that community.

He married (first) Esther Gleason, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Mellen) Gleason. She was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, April 6, 1711, and died December 8, 1740. He married (second), September 17, 1747, Elizabeth Locke. (*See Locke Line.*)

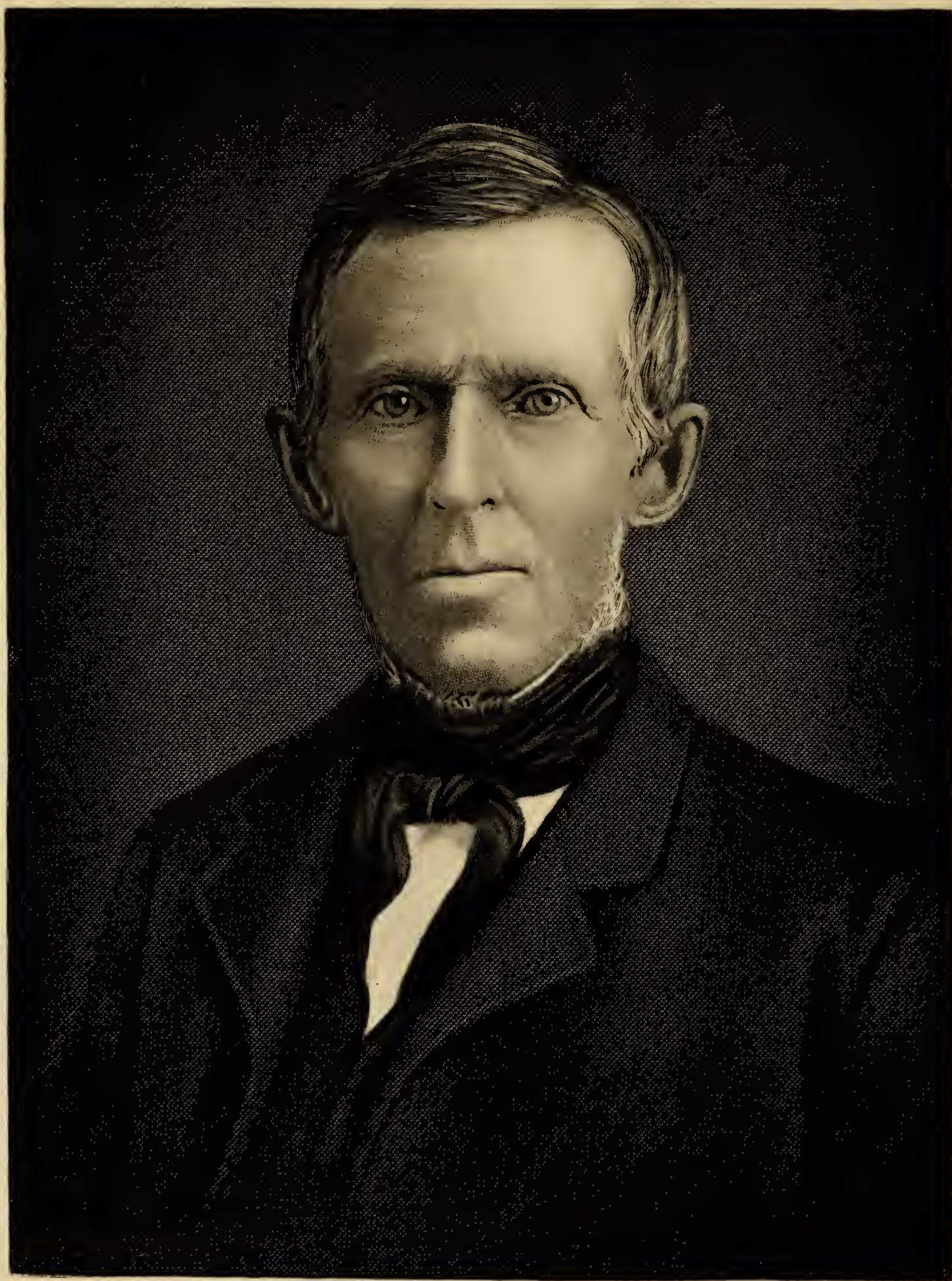
MERIAM

EBENEZER MERIAM, JR., son of Ebenezer and Esther (Gleason) Meriam, was born March 28, 1734, in Oxford where he died July 16, 1795. He owned a farm in North Oxford where he manufactured bricks and where this industry was carried on by members of the family until 1854.

He married, intentions filed in April, 1752, Phoebe Locke. (*See Locke Line.*)

JOEL MERIAM, son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Phoebe (Locke) Meriam, was born in Oxford, April 9, 1775, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, January 4, 1846. He was a farmer and also a brickmaker. He moved from Oxford to New Salem in 1818 and later to Greenfield.

He married (first), December 7, 1800, his cousin, Sarah Meriam, daughter of Jotham and Sarah (Burnap) Meriam. She was born in Oxford, June 16, 1778, and died in New Salem, December 24, 1822. He married (second), May 23, 1833, Phebe Pratt, daughter of Stephen and Phebe (Meriam) Pratt. She was born in 1779 and died June 23, 1870, in Middlefield, New York.



Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

J. Addison Merriam

MERIAM

JOTHAM ADDISON MERIAM, son of Joel and Sarah (Meriam) Meriam, was born in Oxford, February 25, 1813, and died in Greenfield, June 24, 1887. He was educated in the district schools and was known as a scholar of exceptional ability. He taught school for a time and was widely read in the law. Although he was never admitted to the bar he was well acquainted with the procedure of the courts and was often called upon to give counsel. He purchased land in Barre, Massachusetts, where he settled and became a leading citizen.

He married, May 3, 1841, in Barre, Charlotte Harwood. (*See Harwood Line.*)

CHARLOTTE ELIZA MERIAM, daughter of Jotham Addison and Charlotte (Harwood) Meriam, was born in Barre, February 26, 1843, and died in Greenfield, April 21, 1909. She was educated in the schools of Barre and at New Salem Academy, and upon graduating became a successful teacher. She married, June 29, 1864, John Andrew Adams. (*See Adams Line.*)



Locke

Arms: Per fesse azure and or, in chief three falcons volant
of the second.

Crest: A hand proper holding up a cushion or.

LOCKE

DEACON WILLIAM LOCKE, son of William and Elisabeth Locke, and immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in Stepney Parish, London, England, December 13, 1628, and died in Woburn, Massachusetts, June 16, 1720. He came to America as a child in the ship "*Planter*" in 1634, in the care of Nicholas and Sara Davies. Nothing is known of his early manhood and the first record of him is found in 1654 when the proprietors of Woburn granted him land in "great Meadow" near the Cambridge line. He was a farmer, served on important town committees and as surveyor, constable, selectman and grand juror to the Supreme Court. He was also a member and deacon of the Church of Woburn.

He married, December 27, 1655, Mary Clarke, daughter of William and Margery Clarke of Woburn. She was born in Watertown, December 20, 1640, and died in Woburn, July 18, 1715.

DEACON WILLIAM LOCKE, JR., son of Deacon William and Mary (Clarke) Locke, was born January 18, 1659, in Woburn where he died July 8,

LOCKE

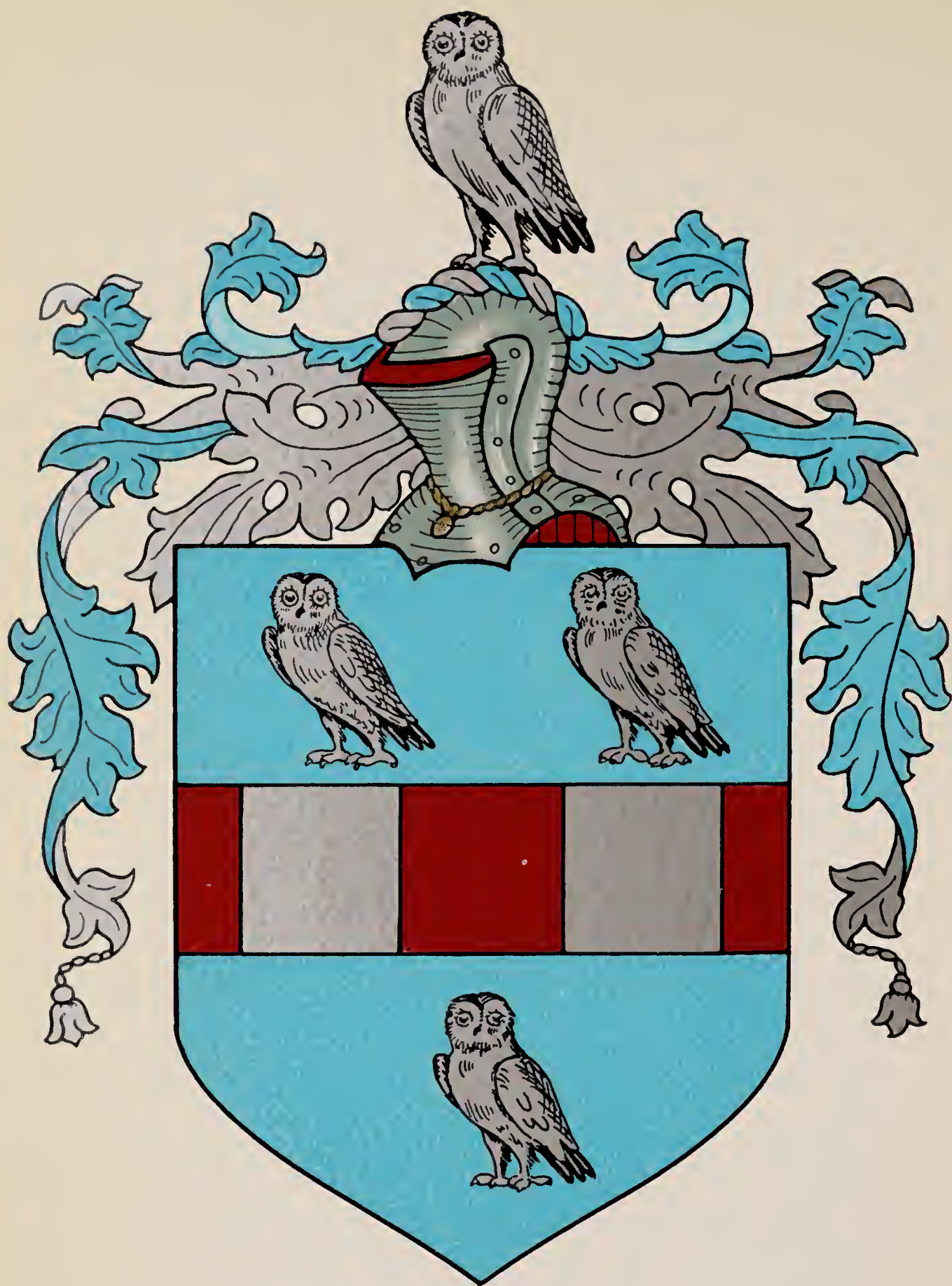
1738. He was a large land owner in Woburn and served as selectman and as deacon of the church.

He married (first), May 29, 1683, Sarah Whittmore, daughter of Francis and Isabell (Park) Whittmore of Cambridge. She was born March 7, 1662, and the date of her death is not recorded. He married (second), June 8, 1698, Abigail Hayward.

EBENEZER LOCKE, son of Deacon William, Jr. and Sarah (Whittmore) Locke, died about 1765. The date of his birth is not recorded. He was a member of the church in Lexington in 1717. He married Elizabeth Poulter, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Poulter. She was born February 13, 1694/95. The date of her death is not recorded.

ELIZABETH LOCKE, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Poulter) Locke, was baptized in Lexington, June 19, 1720, and died May 1, 1797. She married, September 17, 1747, Ebenezer Meriam, Sr. (*See Meriam Line.*)

PHOEBE LOCKE, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Poulter) Locke, was born in Lexington, March 7, 1731, and died October 27, 1802. She married Ebenezer Meriam, Jr. (*See Meriam Line.*)



Harwood

Arms: Azure, a fesse gobony gules and argent between three owls of the last.

Crest: An owl argent.

HARWOOD

HENRY HARWOOD, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1635. He came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and lived in Boston before moving to Charlestown. In the earliest record of the First Church in Charlestown the names "Henery, Elizabeth Harwod," appear among the thirty-five persons who in 1632 organized "the Church of God in Charlestowne." He took the oath of freeman on October 19, 1630, and at a meeting of the inhabitants on January 10, 1634, was allotted four acres of planting ground.

He married, in England, Elizabeth, surname unknown.

JOHN HARWOOD, son of Henry and Elizabeth Harwood, was born probably in Boston in 1630 and died in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1690, where an inventory of his estate was made on November 20 of that year. He was a farmer and lived in that part of Salem which later became Peabody.

He married Emma, surname unknown, who was living in 1700.

HARWOOD

DAVID HARWOOD, son of John and Emma Harwood, was born in Salem, June 23, 1668, and died in Sutton, Massachusetts, before 1744. He was a weaver and moved to Sutton in 1729.

He married, January 15, 1701, Mary Walcott, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Sibley) Walcott of Danvers.

DAVID HARWOOD, son of David and Mary (Walcott) Harwood, was born in Salem about 1708 and died in Sutton, August 22, 1781. He was a carpenter and weaver and his will is dated December 24, 1772.

He married, about 1729, Margaret, surname unknown.

DANIEL HARWOOD, son of David and Margaret Harwood, was born in Salem in 1736 and died in Barre, Massachusetts, February 28, 1823. He was a soldier in the Revolution and served in Captain Benjamin Richardson's company, Colonel Nicholas Dike's regiment and in Captain Bartholomew Woodbury's company, Colonel Jacob Cushing's regiment.

HARWOOD

He participated in the battles of Bemis Heights and Saratoga and was discharged November 29, 1777.

He moved to Barre about 1800 and is credited with having built the first frame house in that town.

He married, March 28, 1758, Lydia Gould, daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Marsh) Gould of Sutton.

CAPTAIN WILCUT HARWOOD, son of Daniel and Lydia (Gould) Harwood, was born in Sutton, February 13, 1782, and died in Barre, January 15, 1866. He apparently was active in military affairs as in the early records he is referred to as Captain. He lived in the frame house built by his father and served as town moderator and as selectman.

He married, May 28, 1806, Sally Sibley. (*See Sibley Line.*)


CHARLOTTE HARWOOD, daughter of Captain Wilcut and Sally (Sibley) Harwood, was born in Barre, November 15, 1814, where she died October 16, 1878. She married, May 3, 1841, Jotham Addison Meriam. (*See Meriam Line.*)



Sibley

Arms: Per pale azure and gules, a griffin passant between
three crescents argent.

SIBLEY

HE surname Sibley is of ancient origin and was brought into England by the Normans where it is found in the Hundred Rolls of County Suffolk as early as 1273. It occurs in various spellings such as Sebley, Sybly and Sybley as well as the more modern form of Sibley.

JOHN SIBLEY, the immigrant ancestor, is said to have come to America with the Higginson fleet in 1629. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he took the oath of allegiance on May 6, 1635. He frequently held public office, serving as selectman and as representative to the General Court. He married Rachel Pickworth.

JOSEPH SIBLEY, son of John and Rachel (Pickworth) Sibley, was born in Salem in 1655. He was a fisherman and was impressed by the British to serve aboard a frigate. He married, February 8, 1682/83, Susanna Follett, daughter of William Follett of Dover, New Hampshire.

SAMUEL SIBLEY, son of Joseph and Susanna (Follett) Sibley, was born in Salem in 1697 and was

SIBLEY

baptized there May 16, 1698. He died in Sutton, Massachusetts, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. The date of his death is not recorded.

He married, August 6, 1722, Martha Dike.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL SIBLEY, son of Samuel and Martha (Dike) Sibley, was born in 1724 in Sutton where he died August 31, 1801. He kept a tavern for many years and owned a farm of three hundred acres.

He married, March 19, 1743/44, Abigail Park.

SAMUEL SIBLEY, son of Samuel and Abigail (Park) Sibley, was born in Sutton, April 26, 1756, and died in Barre, Massachusetts, June 30, 1840. He was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1785 he settled in Barre, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, December 10, 1778, Sarah Leland, daughter of Moses and Abigail Leland. She was born March 23, 1755, and died April 11, 1842.

SALLY SIBLEY, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Leland) Sibley, was born January 18, 1790, in Barre, where she died September 27, 1859. She married, May 28, 1806, Captain Wilcut Harwood. (*See Harwood Line.*)

BOWEN

Arms: Azure, a stag argent with an arrow stuck in the back, and attired or.

Crest: A stag standing vulned in the back with an arrow proper.

Motto: Qui male cogitat male sibi.

(Crozier's "General Armory", arms of Richard Bowen, Rehoboth, 1644, Glamorgan, Wales.)

RICHARD BOWEN, son of James and Eleanor Bowen of Illewyndwar, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, came to New England from Glamorganshire, Wales, and in 1640 was one of the pioneer settlers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he died in 1674. His name appears on the first list of Proprietors and his property is valued at two hundred and seventy pounds. He was a leader in public and civic affairs and frequently served as a member on important committees. He was a deputy to the Plymouth court in 1651, assessor in 1653 and town clerk in 1654.

He married, in England, Anne. Surname unknown. She died in Rehoboth in 1675

BOWEN

OBADIAH BOWEN, son of Richard and Anne Bowen, was born in Wales in 1627 and died in Swansea, Massachusetts, July 11, 1699. He settled first in Rehoboth, and in Swansea in 1667. He served as a deputy to the General Court from 1683 to 1686. He married Mary Clifton.

THOMAS BOWEN, son of Obadiah and Mary (Clifton) Bowen, was born August 3, 1664, and died in 1743. He married, June 17, 1689, Thankful Mason, daughter of Sampson and Mary (Butterworth) Mason. She was born October 27, 1672, and was living in 1730 when her husband made his will. Her father served as a soldier in Oliver Cromwell's army, and was one of the pioneer settlers and founders of Swansea.

SAMUEL BOWEN, son of Thomas and Thankful (Mason) Bowen, was born in Swansea, February 28, 1702, and died October 23, 1784. He settled on the shore of Narragansett Bay where he built a tide mill. During the Revolution when the British raided the neighborhood and burned his mill, he and his son, David, and grandson, Samuel, were captured and

BOWEN

held on board a prison ship off the New Jersey coast.

He married (first) Sarah Smith, who was born in 1710 and died June 7, 1747. He married (second), March 11, 1749, Widow Martha (Chase) Fowler, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Chase of Swansea.

DAVID BOWEN, son of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Bowen, was born in 1740 and died in 1820. He settled in North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1785 and built a log house on the turnpike between Boston and Troy, New York. He married, in 1764, Hopestill Aldrich, daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Hill) Aldrich. She was born February 13, 1746, the date of her death is not recorded.

SAMUEL BOWEN, son of David and Hopestill (Aldrich) Bowen, was born in Northbridge, Massachusetts, April 3, 1772, and died in Adams, Massachusetts, October 30, 1854. He married, before 1800, Ann Mercy Slocum, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mowery) Slocum.

ARNOLD BOWEN, son of Samuel and Ann Mercy (Slocum) Bowen, was born in North Adams, January



Steel Engraving by M J Conn

Harry W. Bowen.

BOWEN

13, 1800, and died in Adams, March 11, 1877. He was a farmer. He married Maria Howland, daughter of John and Salinda (Jenks) Howland. She was born in 1806 in Adams where she died October 7, 1882.

JOHN HOWLAND BOWEN, son of Arnold and Maria (Howland) Bowen, was born January 15, 1828, in Adams, where he died August 26, 1911, as the result of an accident. He was a farmer. He married, January 27, 1866, Martha Washington Sly, daughter of Ira and Jerusah (Adams) Sly. She was born September 15, 1844, and died November 18, 1914.

HARRY WALLACE BOWEN, son of John Howland and Martha Washington (Sly) Bowen, was born in Adams, May 31, 1868, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 31, 1937. His early life was spent on his father's farm and he received his education in the public and high schools of Adams and at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then found employment in the United States patent office in Washington, D. C., as an

BOWEN

examiner, and at the same time entered the National University Law School, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He decided to specialize in patent law and continued his studies during the next year at the Columbian University Law School, from which he received the degree of Master of Patent Law, and later the degree of Master of Science from George Washington University.

He continued with his work in the patent office until 1905 when he moved to Springfield to become a member of the firm of Chapin & Co., later Chapin & Neal, patent attorneys, where he remained until 1914 when he opened his own office in the Whitney Building and practiced independently for many years. He was recognized as an outstanding authority in patent and trade mark law and was admitted to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bowen was actively identified with all worthwhile activities, and was a charter member of the local Kiwanis Club, a member of the Engineers'

BOWEN

Club, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was one of the organizers of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Alumni of the Connecticut Valley, and because of his knowledge of American and local history, was an outstanding member of the Berkshire Historical Society. From the very beginning of his residence in Springfield he took an active interest in the affairs of Hope Church and was instrumental in the incorporation of the church society. He was the first president of the church brotherhood and served many years as clerk of the parish.

Harry Wallace Bowen married, September 15, 1898, Alice Evangeline Shotwell, daughter of Hugh Pond and Hannah (Haines) Shotwell of Elba, New York. No children.





Collins

Arms: Argent, a dexter hand gauntleted in sinister, base grasping a sword in bend proper, pommel and hilt or.

Crest: An owl argent.

Motto: Nostra tuebimur ipsi.

COLLINS

DEACON EDWARD COLLINS, immigrant ancestor, was the son of John Collins, a merchant of London, and a nephew of Samuel Collins, vicar of Braintree. He was born in England in 1603 and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 9, 1689. He came to America as agent for Mathew Cradock of the London Company, later the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and is first of record in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 13, 1640. He lived on the Cradock Plantation, later Medford, Massachusetts, and after the death of Mathew Cradock in 1641 acquired most of this property. On August 20, 1656, he sold to Richard Russell of Charlestown sixteen hundred acres, together with his mansion house and other buildings and in 1675 he is listed as one of the four largest land owners in the community. He served as deputy to the general court from 1654 to 1661 and from 1663 to 1670. He was appointed "clerk of writs" with power to grant summonses and attachments in civil actions and served many years as deacon of the

COLLINS

church. Cotton Mather refers to him in his "Magnalia" as follows:

"There was a good old man, called Collins, the deacon of the church at Cambridge, who is now gone to heaven; but before he went thither, had the satisfaction to see several most worthy sons become very famous persons in their generation; sons that, having worthily served their generation, are now gone thither as well as he; two of them are found among the graduated of Harvard College."

Deacon Edward Collins married in England, Martha. Surname unknown.

REVEREND NATHANIEL COLLINS, son of Deacon Edward and Martha Collins, was born in Cambridge, March 7, 1642, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, December 28, 1684. He graduated from Harvard College in 1660 and on November 4, 1668, was ordained minister of the church in Middletown. Of him, Cotton Mather says in "Magnalia":

"At his death there were more wounds given to the whole Colony of Connecticut in our New-England, than the body of Caesar did receive when he fell wounded in the senate-house."

COLLINS

He married, August 3, 1664, Mary Whiting, daughter of Major William and Susanna Whiting. She died October 25, 1709. Her father was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut.

REVEREND NATHANIEL COLLINS, son of Reverend Nathaniel and Mary (Whiting) Collins, was born June 13, 1677, and died February 6, 1768. He graduated from Harvard College in 1697 and in 1699 was ordained pastor of the church in Enfield, Connecticut. He married in 1701, Alice Adams, daughter of Reverend William and Alice (Bradford) Adams and granddaughter of Governor William and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth Bradford.

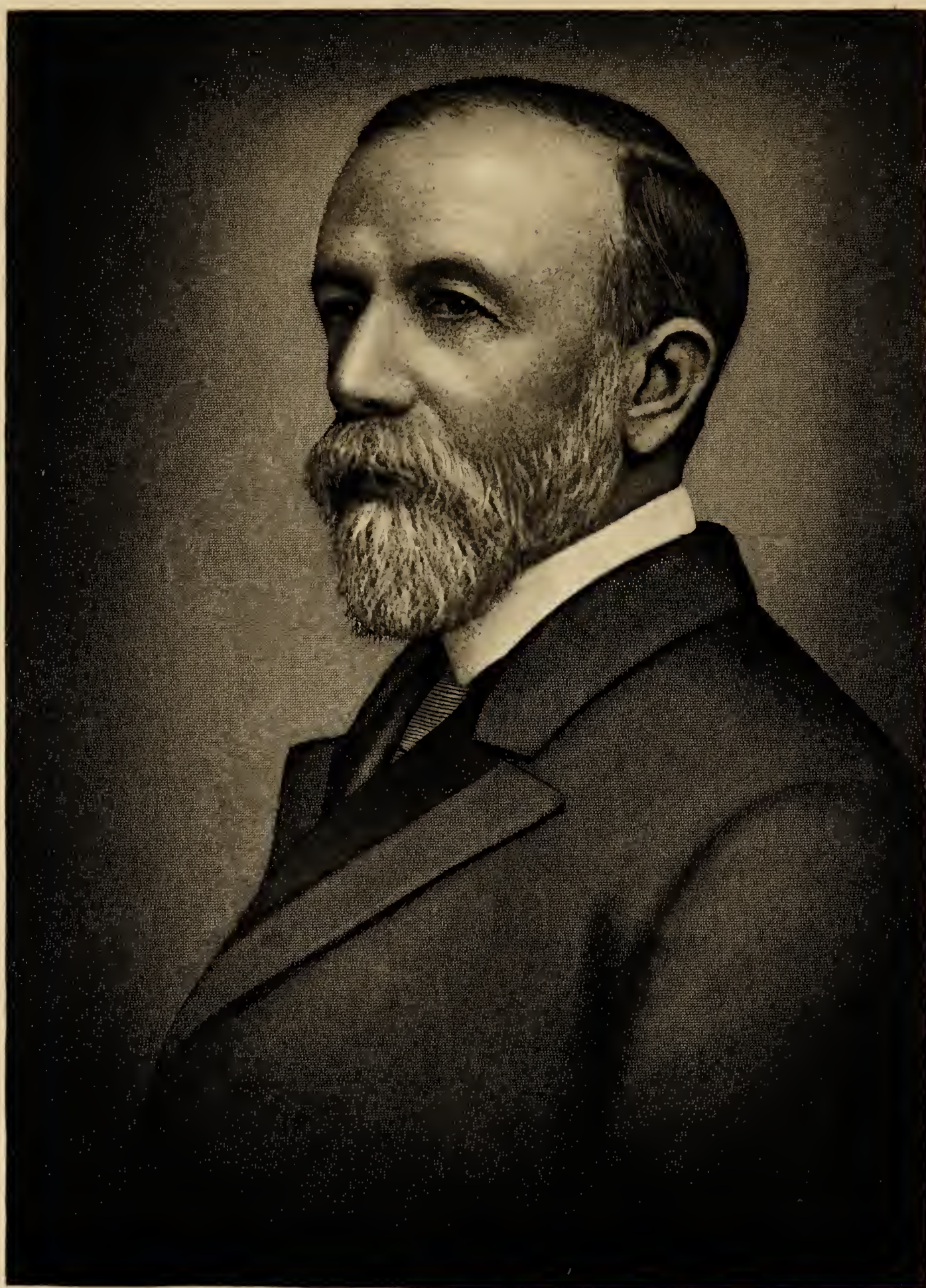
EDWARD COLLINS, son of Reverend Nathaniel and Alice (Adams) Collins, was born in Enfield, November 16, 1713, and died between September 3, 1796, the date of his will, and February 26, 1798, the date when it was proved. He married (first), February 19, 1735, Tabitha Geer, daughter of Shubael and Sarah (Abbe) Geer. He married (second) Rebecca. Surname unknown.

COLLINS

EBENEZER COLLINS, son of Edward and Tabitha (Geer) Collins, was born in Enfield, April 17, 1741. The date and place of his death are not recorded. He moved to Middlefield, Massachusetts, where according to the first Federal Census, he was living in 1790. He married Hannah Rumrill, daughter of John and Abigail (Chandler) Rumrill. She was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 19, 1741, and died in Middlefield, July 21, 1809.

ELIHU COLLINS, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Rumrill) Collins, was born in Middlefield, March 9, 1774. The date and place of his death are not recorded. He was a farmer and settled in Ludlow, Massachusetts, where he served as town assessor. He married Naomi Button, daughter of Jonathan and Naomi (Munsell) Button. She was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, July 12, 1780, and died November 19, 1848.

RODERICK COLLINS, son of Elihu and Naomi (Button) Collins, was born in Warehouse Point, Connecticut, January 15, 1811, and died in Ludlow, August 28, 1871. He was educated in the district



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

Dwight M. Ballins

COLLINS

schools, and was employed for many years in the United States armory in Springfield, Massachusetts. In later life he retired and lived on the farm in Ludlow which he inherited from his father. He was a Methodist and a Republican, and served as selectman in Ludlow for four years. He married, in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, November 27, 1832, Almira Glover. (*See Glover Line.*)

DWIGHT MARSHALL COLLINS, son of Roderick and Almira (Glover) Collins, was born in Springfield, December 5, 1833, and died in Pittsfield, January 29, 1912. As his mother died when he was nine months old, he was brought up by his aunt, Mrs. Naomi (Collins) Cone, who lived on a farm in that part of Wilbraham which later became Hampden. He was educated in the district school, and at Bangs' Classical School in Springfield, and when only fourteen years of age was apprenticed to a storekeeper in Springfield. In accordance with the custom of those days he received no remuneration the first six months, his board only during the second six months and a small salary during the second year.

COLLINS

His work was hard and his hours long, but he was keen and observant, and after serving three years he secured a position as clerk in a store in Springfield and later a similar position in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1860 he moved to Pittsfield, where he opened a drygoods store in Bush's Block, which later became the Kennedy Building. He was the first merchant in the city to employ women as clerks and his merchandise was of the finest quality. This venture was a success from the very beginning and his store soon became the leading and largest in the city.

In 1865 he entered into partnership with his friend Mr. Otis Tillotson, and organized the firm Tillotson & Collins for the manufacture of woolen goods. This partnership continued successfully until 1873 when Mr. Tillotson died and Mr. Collins assumed full charge of the mill. He carried on alone under such strain that his health began to fail and he was compelled to induce Mr. W. E. Tillotson, a brother of his former partner, to come from Chicago and take charge of affairs.

COLLINS

In 1882 Mr. Collins resumed active business and with Mr. W. E. Tillotson and Mr. John T. Power organized The Berkshire Knitting Mills which later became The D. M. Collins Knitting Company, manufacturers of fine woolen underwear for men, women and children. This concern was eminently successful and became one of the largest and best known in the industry. It was reorganized in 1901 as the W. E. Tillotson Manufacturing Company, Inc., with Mr. Collins as vice-president, an office which he held until 1907 when he retired from active business.

Mr. Collins was associated with Mr. Tillotson in a real estate development in Chicago which proved highly successful and profitable. He was elected a director of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1890, and continued to serve until his death.

He was a member of The Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Pittsfield Country Club and the Park Club. He worshipped in the First Church in Pittsfield and served two terms as a deacon.

COLLINS

In politics Mr. Collins was a Republican and although he never sought public office he was keenly interested in the affairs of the party. "Quiet and unassuming in his conduct always, Mr. Collins numbered his friends by the hundreds. He manifested a citizen's interest in all matters that affected the welfare of the community. He frequently made helpful suggestions that resulted in reforms in civic life."

Mr. Collins married (first), August 26, 1862, Minerva Moore, daughter of Reverend Forris and Rebekah (Smith) Moore of South Lee. She was born July 1, 1831, and died September 3, 1900. He married (second), in Honolulu, Hawaii, March 19, 1903, Cornelia Belle Hyde. (*See Hyde Line.*)

Children (of the second marriage):

- (1) Dwight Marshall, Jr., born March 11, 1908, married, June 14, 1930, Lucy Fairbanks, born May 28, 1906.

Children:

- (I) Cathleen, born May 13, 1932.
- (II) Dwight Marshall, III, born April 1, 1934.
- (III) Donald Fairbanks, born April 20, 1937.

COLLINS

(IV) Susan, born September 29, 1938.

(v) Lucinda, born April 12, 1940.

(2) George Glover, born September 9, 1911, married, June 15, 1937, Ruth Stone, born March 19, 1915.

Children:

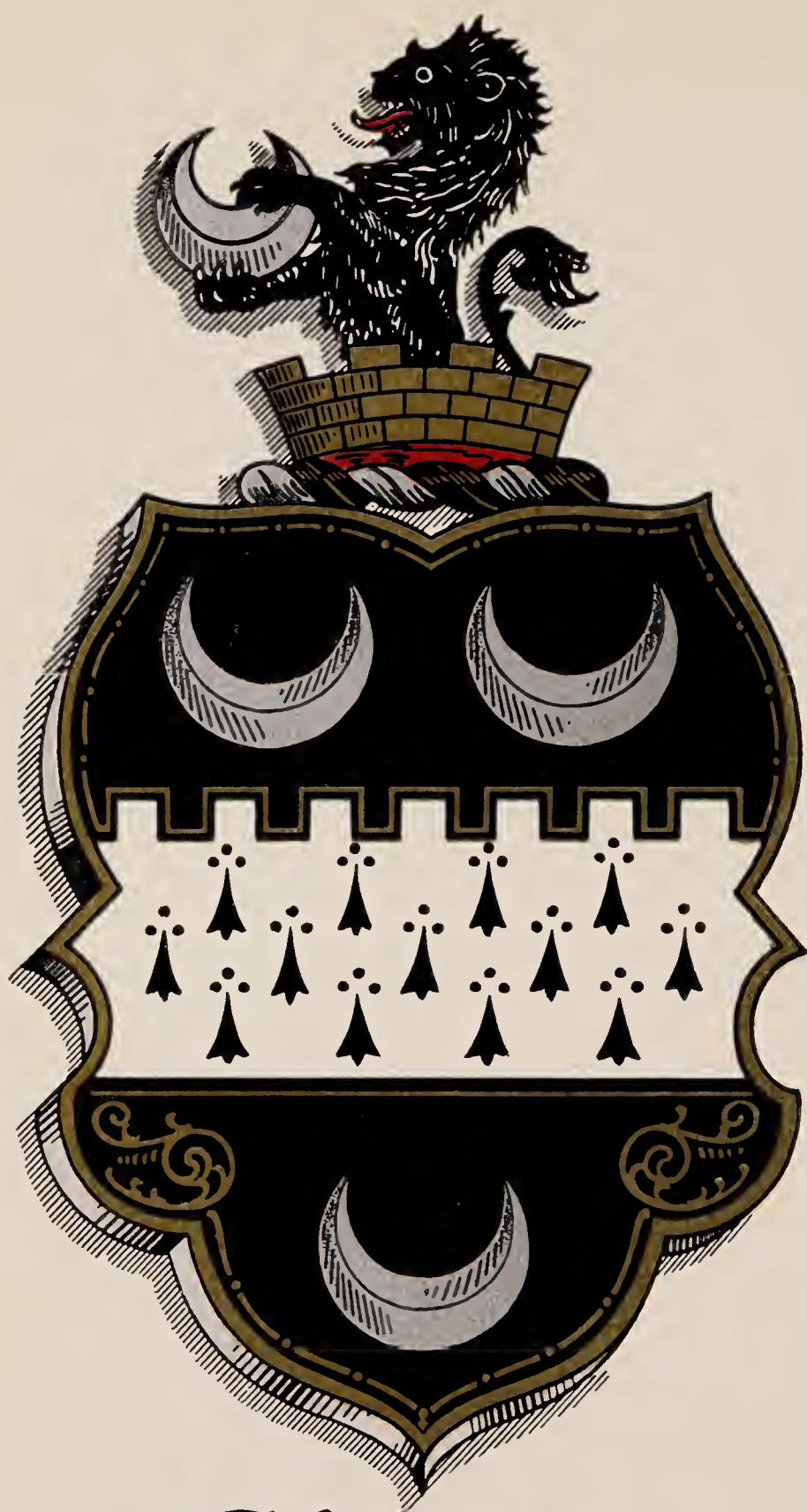
(I) Dorothy Hyde, born July 29, 1938.

(II) Barbara Stone, born April 16, 1940.

(III) George Glover, born March 18, 1943.







Glover

Arms: Sable, a fesse embattled ermine between three crescents argent.

Crest: Out of a mural crown a demi-lion rampant holding between the paws a crescent.

GLOVER

JOHN GLOVER, son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover and immigrant ancestor of the Glover line hereinafter followed, was born in Rainhill parish, Prescot, Lancashire County, England, August 12, 1600, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, February 11, 1653. He was an elder son and upon the death of his father inherited a large estate and land holdings in Rainhill, Eccleston, Knawlesby and other districts of Lancaster County. He lived in Rainhill until about 1629 and was a leader of men, Captain in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, member of the Masonic fraternity and of the London Company to which he subscribed fifty pounds "for the allotment of land to the adventurers for New England who intend to become planters there."

John Glover came to New England with Winthrop's Fleet in 1630 and settled first in Charlestown and later in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he became an original proprietor and an incorporator of that town in 1631. He took the oath of allegiance before leaving England and as a member of the

GLOVER

London Company was required to name the trade he would follow in New England. He chose the tanner's trade in which he was engaged first in Dorchester and later in Boston. He signed the Covenant in the church in Dorchester and was chosen selectman in 1630. He served in this office until 1650 when he moved to Boston where he became prominent in civic and public affairs. He was a representative to the General Court from 1636 to 1652 and on March 27, 1652, was appointed assistant to the Governor. He also served as a magistrate and as a member on many important committees.

In 1652 he conveyed to his eldest son, Thomas, a merchant of London, his estate in England and in his will disposed of large land holdings in Dorchester and Boston. The inventory of his estate amounted to three thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds, six shillings and three pence, a large amount for the times. Shortly before his death he donated twenty pounds to Harvard College and in his will directed that Harvard should receive "five pounds a year forever, as a perpetual annuity for the aid of indigent

GLOVER

students.” Payments were made from 1670 to 1872, when by agreement a certain sum was paid the College in consideration of a release on a piece of real estate in Dock Square, Boston.

John Glover married, in England, about 1625, Anna. Surname unknown.

REVEREND PELATIAH GLOVER, son of John and Anna Glover, was born in Dorchester in November, 1636/37, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 29, 1692. He prepared for college under the tutelage of Rev. Mr. Mather and entered Harvard College. There is no record to show that he graduated but it is recorded that he studied Divinity under Rev. Richard Mather and that he preached in the church in Dorchester, June 15, 1659, and in Springfield on July 3, 1659. He was ordained to the ministry June 18, 1661, and succeeded Rev. George Moxon as pastor of the church in Springfield. The parsonage which he occupied together with his valuable library were destroyed by fire when the town was raided by the Indians in 1675. In 1677 a more commodious

GLOVER

brick house was built and fortified and a question arose as to "whether the donation which the town had made to him, of the house and land purchased for the ministry, was legal and consistent with right." The case was referred to the General Court in 1681 and was not settled until 1692 when a compromise between his heirs and the town of Springfield was reached. It was agreed that for the consideration of three hundred and fifty pounds the property should revert to its original owners. Many historians have written of the loss of Rev. Glover's house and library, among them Dr. Holland who in his "History of Western Massachusetts" states as follows:

"Nine years after the discharge of the Rev. George Moxon, they settled the Rev. Pelatiah Glover, a man of fine talents, high attainments and ardent piety. He lost one of the most valuable private libraries that New England then contained, which was burned with his mansion house by the Indians in 1675."

Rev. Glover continued in the ministry in Springfield until his death. He attended most of the Ecclesiastical Councils in Massachusetts and Connec-

GLOVER

ticut and his presence was considered "indispensable among them, on account of his sound and discriminating judgment." His will, dated March 11, 1691, disposed of a large estate and was witnessed by John Pynchon, John Pynchon, Jr., and John Holyoke.

He married, May 20, 1660, Hannah Cullick, daughter of Captain John Cullick. She was born about 1640 and died in Springfield, December 20, 1689.

PELATIAH GLOVER, son of Rev. Pelatiah and Hannah (Cullick) Glover, was born January 27, 1665, in Springfield where he died August 22, 1737. He inherited a large estate from his father and added to it by purchase of land in Springfield, Brimfield and Plainfield. His holdings were conveyed almost entirely to his sons prior to his death. He married, January 7, 1686, Hannah Parsons, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons. She was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1663, and died in Springfield, April 1, 1739.

SAMUEL GLOVER, son of Pelatiah and Hannah (Parsons) Glover, was born in Springfield, December

GLOVER

16, 1706. The place and date of his death are not recorded. He was a large land owner and his homestead was in that part of Springfield which in 1763 was incorporated as the town of Wilbraham. He married, December 14, 1749, Widow Joyce (Newcomb) Jones, daughter of Joseph and Joyce (Butler) Newcomb. She was born in Edgartown, Massachusetts, about 1712, and died in Springfield, October 22, 1774.

JOHN GLOVER, son of Samuel and Joyce (Newcomb) Jones Glover, was born May 3, 1753, in Wilbraham where he died July 21, 1830. He settled on land which he inherited and remained there the rest of his life. He served during the Revolution as Lieutenant of Infantry at Dorchester Heights until the evacuation of Boston and was later commissioned Lieutenant of Cavalry. He married, in 1778, Mercy Colton, daughter of Benjamin and Abiah (Cooley) Colton. She was born in Brimfield, April 16, 1761, and died October 1, 1836.

THOMAS GLOVER, son of John and Mercy (Colton) Glover, was born May 28, 1781, in Wilbra-

GLOVER

ham where he died December 1, 1848. He inherited the homestead from his father and converted it into a tavern. He was also the owner of considerable property. He married, February 10, 1803, Flavia Warriner, daughter of Moses, Jr., and Mary (Warner) Warriner. She was born February 18, 1782, and died November 4, 1864.

ALMIRA GLOVER, daughter of Thomas and Flavia (Warriner) Glover, was born in Wilbraham, August 11, 1810, and died in Ludlow, Massachusetts, September 28, 1834. She married, November 27, 1832, Roderick Collins. (*See Collins Line.*)






Hyde

Arms: Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or.

Crest: An eagle, with wings endorsed sable beaked and membered or.

Motto: Deus nobis haec otia fecit.

HYDE

HE Hyde family has been prominent in England since the eleventh century and many of its members were raised to the nobility, especially in the seventeenth century. Sir Nicholas Hyde was chief justice in 1626 and Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and grandfather of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, was Lord Chancellor at the time of the Restoration. Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, was a provincial governor of New York. Many of the name in America have played an important part in Colonial history, among them Captain Walter Hyde who organized and led an independent company during the Revolution and Colonel Elijah Hyde, close friend of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut and commander of a regiment of Light Horse.

WILLIAM HYDE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and died in Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1681. He came to America in 1633 with Reverend Thomas Hooker, and settled first in Newtowne, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1636 he was one of the company led by Rev. Hooker to Hartford,

HYDE

Connecticut, where his name is inscribed on the Founders' Monument. He was appointed surveyor of highways in Hartford in 1641 and served as such for several years. He was also one of the Hartford proprietors who founded the settlement of Saybrook, Connecticut, and was present at the town meeting held in that place January 7, 1655. In 1659 he became one of the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, which was settled principally by Saybrook men. He disposed of all his property to Francis Bushnell and Robert Lay before moving to Norwich where he served as selectman in 1673 and was one of the signers of a petition to the General Assembly praying that Norwich be set apart from New London in 1674. The early records of Norwich abound with references to him and state that "he was a man of considerable importance."

William Hyde married in England. The name of his wife is unknown.

SAMUEL HYDE, son of William Hyde, was born in Hartford in 1637 and died in Norwich in 1677. He

HYDE

came to Norwich with his father in 1659 and is listed as one of the thirty-five original proprietors. He moved to Norwich West Farms where he built a home that remained in possession of his descendants for five generations. The last to occupy it was his great grandson, Elisha Hyde, who was the third mayor of Norwich after its incorporation as a city. Samuel Hyde was an only son. He had five sons and twenty-three grandsons, all of whom married and had large families. In 1779 there were about twenty-five Hyde families in Norwich.

Samuel Hyde married in Saybrook in June, 1659, Jane Lee, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Phebe (Brown) Lee. She was born in Rusper, Sussex, England, September 12, 1640, and died in 1723.

THOMAS HYDE, son of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde, was born in Norwich in July, 1672, and died April 9, 1755. He was a farmer and lived in Norwich West Farms. He married in December, 1697, Mary Backus, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Gardner) Backus of Norwich. She was born in November, 1672, and died March 27, 1752.

HYDE

CAPTAIN JACOB HYDE, son of Thomas and Mary (Backus) Hyde, was born in Norwich West Farms, January 20, 1703, and died January 22, 1782. He was also a farmer. He married, October 11, 1727, Hannah Kingsbury, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury. She was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 13, 1709, and died in Bennington, Vermont, March 16, 1770.

JOSEPH HYDE, son of Captain Jacob and Hannah (Kingsbury) Hyde, was born June 1, 1736, in Norwich and died in Franklin, Connecticut, August 11, 1802. He was a farmer and served as a soldier in Captain Jonathan Rudd's company, Colonel Samuel Chapman's regiment during the Revolution. He married (first), March 5, 1765, Abigail Abel, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Gild) Abel. She was born July 9, 1746, in Norwich where she died November 7, 1774. He married (second), January 11, 1784, Julitta Abel, daughter of Simon and Parnal (Willes) Abel. She was born in Norwich, April 24, 1763, and died in Franklin, February 9, 1839.

HYDE

REVEREND ALVAN HYDE, son of Joseph and Abigail (Abel) Hyde, was born in Norwich, February 2, 1768, and died in Lee, Massachusetts, December 4, 1833. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1788 and studied theology with the Reverend Charles Backus, D.D., of Somers, Connecticut. In June, 1792, he was ordained minister of the Congregational Church in Lee where he remained until his death. In 1812 Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was an ardent advocate of public education, and served as trustee of Williams College for over thirty years and as vice-president for twenty years. The following, written by a contemporary, is quoted from the Hyde Genealogy:

“In every situation in which he was placed, in every company where he was called upon to speak or act, wherever he was and in whatever he did, the obligation to be useful pressed upon him in all its force; and that this pressure was not felt in vain thousands can witness.”

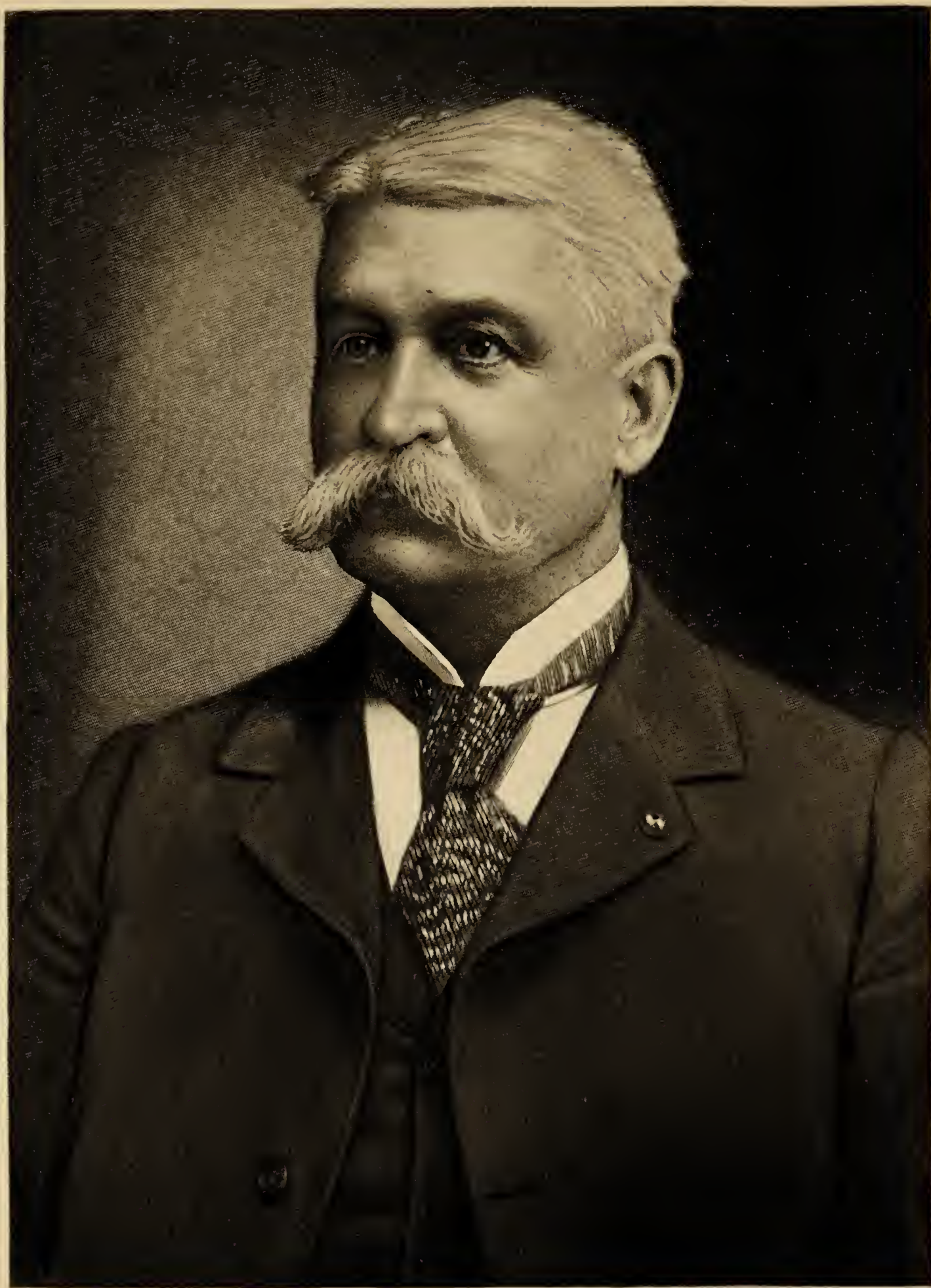
Reverend Alvan Hyde married, April 25, 1793, Lucy Fessenden, daughter of Benjamin Fessenden of Sandwich, Massachusetts.

HYDE

DEACON ALEXANDER HYDE, son of Reverend Alvan and Lucy (Fessenden) Hyde, was born in Lee, September 25, 1814, and died in Boston Massachusetts, January 11, 1881. He received his preparatory education from his father and graduated from Williams College in 1834. For the next few years he taught school in various places, and then established a boys' school in the home which he had inherited from his father. He continued as principal for the next thirty years and his school acquired a high scholastic standing as well as a fine reputation especially for its moral influence upon the boys who enrolled from all parts of the country and abroad.

Deacon Hyde was also remarkably successful in operating his large farm and became known as a scientific agriculturist and fruit grower. He was recognized as an authority on these subjects and in 1868 was appointed lecturer at the Lowell Institute in Boston. Toward the end of his life he was honored with an appointment to the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, now the Massachusetts State College, but because of his





Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Geo. W. Meyer

HYDE

numerous other activities was obliged to decline. He was editor of the "Valley Gleaner" and a prolific writer on agricultural subjects which were published in various journals and newspapers. He was active in civic and public affairs and served as a member of the town school committee, as trustee of Hampton Institute and as representative in the State Legislature in 1880. He organized a Farmer's Club which under his leadership became one of the most useful organizations of its kind in New England. He was a deacon in the church for thirty-five years and a founder and first president of the Berkshire Historical Society.

Deacon Alexander Hyde married, October 1, 1839, Cornelia Hull, daughter of George and Sarah (Allen) Hull. She was born August 21, 1818, and died September 9, 1885.

GEORGE HULL HYDE, son of Deacon Alexander and Cornelia (Hull) Hyde, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, July 2, 1840, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 14, 1924. He enlisted in the Union forces during the Civil War and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on August 27, 1862,

HYDE

promoted to First Lieutenant January 17, 1863, and Captain July 27, 1864. He was mustered out on June 21, 1865, as Captain of Company B, Thirty-seventh regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. After the war he engaged in banking in Leavenworth, Kansas, and Miles City, Montana, and was thus employed until 1903 when he became treasurer of the Mentholatum Company in Witchita, Kansas. He held this position until 1913 when he retired and moved to Pittsfield.

He married, August 3, 1869, Laura Gould, daughter of John Evans and Amelia (Hine) Gould. She was born October 28, 1847, and died September 19, 1926.

CORNELIA BELLE HYDE, daughter of George Hull and Laura (Gould) Hyde, was born in Leavenworth, July 26, 1870. She married, March 19, 1903, Dwight Marshall Collins. (*See Collins Line.*)




Cornell

Arms: Or, five towers embattled sable in cross.

("Genealogy of the Cornell Family, An
Account of the Descendants of Thomas
Cornell of Portsmouth, Rhode Island,"
Rev. John Cornell, New York, 1902.)

CORNELL

HE name Cornell is of ancient origin and according to tradition all of the name are descended from the Earls of Cornwall, the first of whom was Richard who was created Earl of Cornwall by his father, King John, in 1266.

In early English records various spellings are found such as Cornhill, Cornill and Cornel, and in early records of Boston, Massachusetts, Cornhill, Cornehill, Cornwell and Cornnell appear frequently. Dutch records from 1642-43 refer to the immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, who at that time resided on Manhattan Island as Coornill. After his removal to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, the name appears as Cornell, and his descendants have generally adhered to this form of spelling.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS CORNELL, immigrant ancestor, was born in Essex County, England, about 1600, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1656. The exact date of his arrival in America is unknown, but he is of record in Boston in 1638, as town records show that

CORNELL

on August 20 in that year it was voted in a town meeting that Thomas Cornell be permitted to buy "William Baulstone's house, yard, and garden, backside of Mr. Coddington, and to become an inhabitant." The property was situated on Washington Street between Summer and Milk Streets, and in 1643 he sold it to Edward Tyng. On September 6, 1638, "Thomas Cornell was licensed to keepe an inn in the room of Will Baulstone till the next General Court." On June 4, 1639, he "was fined £30 for several offences selling wine without license and beare at 2d. a quart," and two days later £10 of the fine was remitted, and he was allowed a month "to sell off his ware which is upon his hand, and then to cease from keeping intertainment, and the town to furnish another."

The Antinomians were great disturbers of the religious peace of the people of Boston, and in 1637 Anne Hutchinson and her adherents were expelled from the colony. It is said that Thomas Cornell was one of her followers, who on the advice of Roger Williams purchased the island on which

CORNELL

Newport, Rhode Island, now stands, from the Indians on March 28, 1638. Thomas Cornell was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, August 6, 1640, and was appointed constable the same year. In 1642 he and his family, with several others who were followers of Mrs. Hutchinson, moved to Manhattan Island, where they attempted to start a settlement. The following year Mrs. Hutchinson and fifteen of her party, including several members of the Cornell family, were killed by the Indians, and Thomas Cornell returned to Portsmouth, where he received a grant of one hundred acres. On this land he built the original Thomas Cornell homestead, which remained in possession of his descendants until the first quarter of the twentieth century. During his stay on Manhattan Island, then called New Amsterdam, he was intimately associated with Roger Williams and John Throckmorton, which has led to the supposition that they came from England on the same boat.

About a year after Thomas Cornell arrived in New Amsterdam, Governor Winthrop reports "Mr. Throckmorton and Mr. Cornell established with

CORNELL

buildings, etc., on neighboring plantations under the Dutch." When the local Dutch government granted permission for thirty-five families to settle "within the limit of the jurisdiction of their High Mightinesses to reside there in peace," Cornell and Throckmorton made an examination and survey of the territory, and on July 6, 1643, Governor Kieft granted to John Throckmorton, Thomas Cornell and their associates a tract of land on which the town of Westchester now stands. In 1643 a serious Indian war caused by Governor Kieft's unwise attack upon two Indian camps broke out and on the nights between February 25th and 28th the Indians in retaliation killed many of the white settlers and burned their homes. During these troublous times Thomas Cornell returned to Portsmouth, and on February 4, 1646, he received a grant of one hundred acres "on the south side of the Wading River, and so as to run from the river towards the land that was laid out to Edward Hutchinson" (original home-
stead of Cornell family).

After the restoration of peace in New Amsterdam, brought about by the mediation of Roger Williams,

CORNELL

Thomas Cornell returned to the Dutch colony and received from Governor Kieft a grant of land by patent. This land consisted of a tract adjacent to that of Throckmorton's, and is now known as Cornell's Neck. Cornell's Neck was within the limits of greater New York.

After the death of Mr. Cornell, Thomas Pell set up a counter claim to the land, and litigation ensued between him and Sarah Bridges, in the course of which it appeared in evidence that Thomas Cornell "had been at considerable charge in building, manuring and planting; that he was after several years driven off by the barbarous violence of the Indians who burned his house and destroyed his cattle; and that the Widow Cornell, sole executrix of the last will and testament of her husband, conveyed the land to Sarah Bridges and her sister." The litigation established the validity of the Cornell title, and Sarah Bridges was put in possession of the land. Thus we infer that after several years' residence at Cornell's Neck, Thomas Cornell was again driven by the Indians from his property in New Amsterdam,

CORNELL

and returned to his homestead in Portsmouth where he lived until his death.

He served on the coroner's jury in 1653 and in 1654 he was one of the commissioners of "ye foure towns upon ye re-uniting of ye colonies of Providence Plantations." He was a prominent and respected citizen and one of the largest land owners in Portsmouth.

Thomas Cornell married, in England, about 1620, Rebecca Briggs. Her death in Portsmouth on February 8, 1673, brought another tragedy to the family. She was sitting by the fire asleep, when a live coal fell upon her, and she was burned to death. Her brother, John Briggs, of Portsmouth, came forward claiming to have had a vision in which she appeared to him twice saying, "See how I was burnt with fire." Because of this her eldest son, Thomas, who was in the house at the time, was arrested, tried on the charge of murder, and executed. There was not the slightest evidence of his guilt, except the so-called vision of John Briggs. This act of cruel

CORNELL

injustice on the part of the credulous townspeople can only be laid to the ignorant superstition of those days.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS CORNELL, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Briggs) Cornell, was born in Essex County, England, about 1622, and, as stated, was executed in Portsmouth, May 23, 1673. He was a large landowner in Portsmouth, and after his father's death successfully managed the home farm. He also owned a tract of land in Dartmouth, where some of his descendants settled.

He held offices of trust and responsibility in Portsmouth, and served as Deputy to the General Assembly.

He married, November 2, 1642, in New Amsterdam, Elizabeth Fiscock.

(Ibid.)

STEPHEN CORNELL, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fiscock) Cornell, was born in Portsmouth in 1656, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts,

CORNELL

after 1700. He was engaged in farming in the latter community of which he was a leading figure.

He married, about 1688, Hannah Mosher.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM CORNELL, son of Stephen and Hannah (Mosher) Cornell, was born after 1688 in Dartmouth, where he died in 1755 or 1775. Both dates are given in records. He received from his father's estate the homestead farm, which he successfully conducted during his lifetime, and which he in turn passed along to his son, Caleb.

He married, after 1700, Mehitable Fish, daughter of John Fish of Dartmouth, where she was born July 22, 1684.

(Ibid.)

CALEB CORNELL, son of William and Mehitable (Fish) Cornell, was born March 24, 1716, in Dartmouth, where he died in 1756. He lived on the homestead farm in Dartmouth, being the third generation of the family to till the soil. He was a prominent and respected citizen and held several town offices.

CORNELL

He married, October 12, 1744, Dele Gifford, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Gifford of Dartmouth. She was born in Dartmouth, November 2, 1727, and survived her husband.

(Ibid.)

GIDEON CORNELL, son of Caleb and Dele (Gifford) Cornell, was born February 5, 1746, in Dartmouth, where he died January 21, 1825. He was a prosperous farmer, bringing the Cornell ancestral farm to a high state of improvement.

He married, intentions published October 4, 1771, Elizabeth Tucker, daughter of Captain Henry and Elizabeth Tucker. She was born August 18, 1749, in Dartmouth, where she died November 12, 1809.

(Ibid.)

PARDON CORNELL, son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Tucker) Cornell, was born May 18, 1774, in Dartmouth, where he died January 3, 1859. Like the generations preceding him, he engaged in farming and was counted one of the most successful agriculturists of the section. He often held town office and was active in church affairs.

CORNELL

He married (first) Ann Case of Dartmouth. He married (second), January 23, 1800, Lydia Wing, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mercy (Almy) Wing. She was born March 8, 1781, in Dartmouth, where she died April 9, 1853. (*See Wing Line.*)

Children of the second marriage:

- (1) Phebe, born September 21, 1800; married, December 29, 1823, Ellery Brownell
- (2) Godfrey, of whom further.
- (3) Joseph W., born October 26, 1804.
- (4) Mercy W., born January 29, 1807; married December 7, 1826, Charles Allen.
- (5) Elizabeth, born May 29, 1812; married, May 22, 1834, William Rickertson.
- (6) Lydia, born December 6, 1813; unmarried.
- (7) Gideon, born December 6, 1815.
- (8) Alfred, born September 30, 1821.

(Ibid.—Dartmouth Vital Records.)

GODFREY CORNELL, son of Pardon and Lydia (Wing) Cornell, was born in Dartmouth, November 4, 1802, and died in Westport, May 4, 1891. He was a deacon of the Christian Church in Central



CORNELL

Village, and also one of the founders. He was of the sixth generation to engage in farming in Dartmouth, and he ably upheld the traditions of his ancestors for successful management and leadership in community affairs. In March, 1836, he purchased a farm in Westport where he thereafter made his home. The highway leading to the property was named Cornell Road in his honor.

He married (first), February 22, 1825, Abigail Howland, daughter of Joshua and Eunice (Wood) Howland of Dartmouth. She was born March 7, 1810, in Dartmouth, where she died June 17, 1828. He married (second), July 2, 1829, Theresa Howland, cousin of his first wife, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Wood) Howland of Dartmouth, where she was born March 14, 1810. She died in Westport, August 22, 1888. (*See Howland Line.*)

Child of the first marriage:

- (1) Joshua, born in Dartmouth, January 22, 1828, died in Westport, May 3, 1863; married, June 1, 1846, Angeline R. Wood, born August 11, 1827, in Westport, where she died December 27, 1919.



CORNELL

Children:

- (I) Nathan, born May 17, 1847, died August 2, 1861.
- (II) Abbie Ann, born December 8, 1848, died August 30, 1931; married, January 22, 1868, George Tallman, son of Levi and Amy Tallman, born June 16, 1844, died April 29, 1898. No children.
- (III) Joseph, born May 11, 1850, died March 28, 1881; unmarried.
- (IV) Amanda Maria, born February 18, 1852, died April 11, 1923; married, June 26, 1870, Franklin J. Palmer, born August 29, 1848, died September 22, 1932.

Children:

- (i) Franklin Clifton, born July 8, 1872, died February 13, 1898; unmarried.
- (ii) Oscar Howland, born October 30, 1882; unmarried.
- (v) Ella, born March 20, 1854, died August 17, 1928; married, January 3, 1876, John Taber, born May 24, 1851.

CORNELL

Child:

- (i) Bernice, born January 30, 1891,
died September 1, 1904.
- (vi) Charles Clarence, born March 17, 1856;
married, November 19, 1878, Harriet
Tripp, born November 30, 1860,
daughter of John A. and Amy S. Tripp.

Children:

- (i) Lottie, born May 11, 1879; mar-
ried, May 11, 1903, Clifford Estes,
born February 22, 1880.

Child:

- (i) Norman, born July 29,
1906.
- (ii) Louise, born April 2, 1882; mar-
ried, September 12, 1904, Walter
Fisher, born February 10, 1881.

Children:

- (i) Alma, born November 12,
1913.
- (ii) Elliott, born November 30,
1915.
- (iii) Harriet, born July 25,
1917.

CORNELL

- (iii) Ada Ethel, born December 31, 1885, died April 25, 1925; married, January 16, 1909, Robert Shanks, born in 1878. No children.
- (iv) Ivah, born May 24, 1890; married, November 8, 1916, Lester Stowell, born December 31, 1889.

Child:

- (i) Rosamond, born August 5, 1917.

- (vii) Mary Elizabeth, born July 12, 1858, died December 15, 1933; married, July 1, 1875, James Gray, born May 6, 1856, died January 17, 1922.

Children:

- (i) Herman James, born May 11, 1876, died June 8, 1937; married, April 8, 1902, Mabel Allen, born April 10, 1878. No children.
- (ii) Marion Elizabeth, born June 9, 1899; married, November 8, 1924, John Allen Hart, born February 26, 1903.

CORNELL

Child:

- (i) Millicent, born June 29, 1927.

- (viii) Joshua, born May 23, 1860, died December 28, 1925; married Sarah Tripp, born June 18, 1866, died December 6, 1930.

Child:

- (i) Mildred, born June 14, 1895; married, October 7, 1918, Joseph Murphy, born October 29, 1889, died May 6, 1935. No children.

- (ix) Nathan, born May 15, 1862; married, December 18, 1879, Claretta Tallman, born March 17, 1861, daughter of Rescome and Catharine Tallman of Dartmouth.

Children:

- (i) Frank N., born June 20, 1880; married, February 21, 1903, Annie Higgins, born in 1879.

Children:

- (i) Howard R., born November 29, 1904.

CORNELL

- (ii) James H., born December 4, 1905.
 - (iii) Raymond Earle, born November 13, 1907.
 - (iv) Dorrance M., born December 25, 1911.
- (ii) Arthur Rescome, born December 7, 1881, died January 4, 1939; married, April 6, 1906, Mabel Tripp, born May 23, 1884.

Children:

- (i) Milton E., born February 27, 1907, died August 30, 1907.
- (ii) Hervey A., born August 17, 1908.
- (iii) Rosamond, born May 9, 1911.
- (iv) Albert E., born July 14, 1912, died September 15, 1935.
- (v) Inez, born November 29, 1913.

CORNELL

- (*vi*) Avis, born February 18, 1915.
 - (*vii*) Arthur Cornell, born November 8, 1917.
 - (*viii*) Howard, born December 12, 1922.
- (iii) Elva, born May 24, 1883; married in 1903, Arthur Feenan, born November 25, 1880, died in 1931.

Children:

- (*i*) Miriam, born January 10, 1905, died November, 1910.
- (*ii*) Alton H., born November 27, 1906.
- (*iii*) Bernice S., born August 31, 1909.
- (*iv*) Arthur, born March 1, 1911.
- (*v*) Homer, born August 4, 1914, died January 19, 1936.
- (*vi*) Wendell A., born June 14, 1916.

CORNELL

- (vii) Myron E., born November 7, 1918.
- (viii) Shirley C., born October 24, 1920.
- (iv) Walter, born August 17, 1886; unmarried.
- (v) Roland, born March 22, 1888; married, July 6, 1932, Lillian Cornell, born February 27, 1894.

Children:

- (i) Joshua E., born June 23, 1933, died April 8, 1934.
- (ii) Robert E., born March 13, 1935.
- (vi) Madge, born July 5, 1889; married, March 22, 1908, William H. Gifford, born in 1875.

Children:

- (i) Elton E., born August 4, 1910.
- (ii) Russell, born July 24, 1912.
- (vii) Claudia, born July 14, 1890; mar-

CORNELL

ried, June 14, 1911, Albert Tripp,
born in May, 1885.

Children:

- (i) Merton Cornell, born July 15, 1908.
- (ii) Albert Ellsworth, born February 22, 1911.
- (iii) Derwood Roland, born May 29, 1919.
- (iv) Thelma, born July 29, 1920.
- (v) Edwin Everett, twin, born January 1, 1923.
- (vi) Edna May, twin, born January 1, 1923.
- (viii) Lucy, born October 11, 1893, died January 30, 1929; married in 1909 Joseph M. Brightman, born January 30, 1895.

Children:

- (i) Joseph M., born in June, 1910.
- (ii) Merrill, born in October, 1911.

CORNELL

(iii) Estele S., born in June, 1913.

(ix) Gladys, born December 13, 1895; married, September 29, 1912, Adolph G. Schulz, born May 2, 1893.

Child:

(i) Earl, born January 29, 1913.

(x) Nathan Earle, born November 16, 1897; married, July 10, 1922, Helen Binden, born in 1906.

Children:

(i) Marjorie Elizabeth, born July 12, 1922.

(ii) Evelyn Richmond, born May 6, 1924.

(iii) Nathan Earle, Jr., born June 28, 1925.

(xi) Doris, born July 16, 1901; married, November 25, 1925, Lyman Austin, born July 12, 1899. No children.

CORNELL

- (x) Anne Wood, born November 30, 1863, died in 1927; unmarried.

Children of the second marriage:

- (2) Daniel Howland, born in Dartmouth, February 24, 1830, died in Fall River, May 1, 1912. He was a prominent business man of Fall River. He married (first), March 31, 1853, Abby Ann Brownell, daughter of Jireh and Sarah (Kirby) Brownell. She was born in Westport in July, 1831, and died there January 18, 1881. He married (second), January 21, 1882, Emma Cornelia Brownell, daughter of Ephraim Woodbridge and Sarah (Hicks) Brownell. She was born in Adamsville, August 26, 1842, and died in Fall River, February 21, 1912.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) William Charles, born in Westport, October 23, 1854, died September 27, 1891; married, December, 1876, Alida F. Brownell, daughter of Horatio H. and Cynthia (Thompkins) Brownell. She was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 2, 1858, and died October 24, 1903.

CORNELL

Children:

- (i) Frederick Horatio, born November 14, 1877, died June 17, 1902. Unmarried.
- (ii) Gerda Pelham, born February 10, 1879, died June 29, 1896.
- (iii) Abby Ann, born December 26, 1880; married, May 4, 1904, Edward B. Sanders, born February 6, 1879, son of Henry F. and Emma Sanders.

Children:

- (i) Alida C., born June 10, 1905; married, September 9, 1932, William E. Cox.
- (ii) Edward B., born January 4, 1907; married Bertha Peck.
- (iii) William A. P., born January 26, 1918.
- (iv) Linwood B., born March 16, 1885; married, January 20, 1915, Eleanor Menefee.

Children:

- (i) Cynthia, born May 17,

CORNELL

1916; married Roderick O. Connor.

(ii) Eleanor G., born January 27, 1919; married, September 15, 1940, Wesley Frederick Brownnton.

(iii) Linwood, Jr., born July 26, 1926.

(iv) Joseph, born July 1, 1928.

(II) Arthur Daniel, born in Westport in 1856, died in November, 1926; married, September 12, 1877, Phoebe S. Borden, daughter of Christopher and Lucy Borden. She was born in March, 1858, and died August 4, 1891.

Children:

(i) Lucy Abby, born September 16, 1878.

(ii) Mary Elizabeth, died in July, 1912; married Fred Hartford.

Child:

(i) Lynwood.

(III) Lester Brownell, born in Westport, June 7, 1864; married February 7, 1887, Nellie

CORNELL

Briggs, daughter of Christopher and Mary W. Briggs. She was born in Westport, December 10, 1865.

Children:

- (i) Elton Drew, born in Westport, June 20, 1889, died December 11, 1893.
- (ii) Emma Church, born in Fall River, July 18, 1893, died May 12, 1913; married, June 12, 1919, Clifton E. Dwelly, born in Fall River, January 11, 1893, son of George and Emelie Harrison Dwelly.

Child:

- (i) Paul Briggs, born in Fall River, June 15, 1920.
- (iv) Winifred May, born in Westport, October 19, 1870; married, May 26, 1898, John Bion Richards, son of Judge E. E. Richards and Emily Josephine (Tufts) Richards. He was born in Dover Centre, Minnesota, June 8, 1871.

Children:

- (i) Gerda, born in Fall River, June 19, 1900; married, January 5,

CORNELL

1929, Irving B. Crosby, son of William Otis and Alice Alzina (Ballard) Crosby. He was born in Boston, January 4, 1891. No children.

(ii) Paul Lambert, born in Fall River, May 24, 1905; married, April 2, 1934, Virginia B. Greene, daughter of Edward Allen and Marion (Barry) Greene. She was born in Passaic, New Jersey, March 7, 1911. No children.

(3) Pardon, born in Dartmouth, October 25, 1831, died in New Bedford, April 9, 1910. He was a leading business man of New Bedford. He married (first) Sarah Maria Brownell, daughter of Alanson Peckham and Mary Ann (Sherman) Brownell, who died in February, 1876. He married (second), April 9, 1879, Mary Ann Ellis, who died in New Bedford in 1933.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Violetta, born in New Bedford, February 29, 1860, died September 26, 1929; married, May 26, 1881, Frederick William Oesting, son of William and Ann (Dixon) Oesting.

CORNELL

Children:

- (i) Florence May, born in New Bedford, January 26, 1882; married, June 29, 1910, Harold Winslow, born February 14, 1879, son of George F. and Virginia (Shearman) Winslow. No children.
- (ii) Edward Alva, born in New Bedford, January 17, 1884; married, December 26, 1910, Florence Forsythe, born May 14, 1882, in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Shanks) Forsythe.

Children:

- (i) Rosamond, born February 15, 1912.
- (ii) Violetta Cornell, born July 13, 1920.
- (iii) Lillian, born January 31, 1885; unmarried.
- (iv) Louise Estelle, born May 5, 1886; married, November 4, 1914, John W. Spalding, born April 9, 1883, son of William W. and Etta Lizzie (Leach) Spalding. No children.

CORNELL

- (v) Mary E., born June 7, 1887; died April 23, 1930; unmarried.
- (vi) Frederick William, Jr., born in New Bedford, February 17, 1889; married, April 24, 1915, Dorothy Williams, born September 27, 1890, daughter of William F. and Anna L. (Corner) Williams.

Children:

- (i) Frederick William, III, born October 4, 1916.
 - (ii) Richard Williams, born June 19, 1919.
- (vii) Mildred, born April 3, 1893, died April 29, 1913; unmarried.
- (viii) Gladys, born August 1, 1900; married, December 28, 1921, Wright Bolton, Jr., born June 3, 1892, at May's Landing, New Jersey, son of Wright and Elizabeth (Smith) Bolton.

Children:

- (i) Wright Bolton, III, born in New Bedford, February 21, 1923.

CORNELL

(ii) Richard Allen, born November 26, 1932.

(II) Edward, born in New Bedford, July 17, 1871; died unmarried.

Children of the second marriage:

(III) Sarah, born January 11, 1880, died in October, 1931; married, in May 1901, Charles F. Wing, Jr., born July 2, 1876.

Child:

(i) Averic, born July 27, 1904; married, July 1, 1924, Walter Tom Barker, born November 23, 1907.

Children:

(i) Barbara Jean, born December 22, 1926.

(ii) Elizabeth Ann, born November 18, 1930.

(iii) Walter Tom, Jr., born February 12, 1939.

(IV) Milton, born in New Bedford, July 7, 1882; unmarried.

(v) Walter, born June 11, 1885; married,

CORNELL

June 27, 1908, Mildred Perry, born November 27, 1884.

Child:

- (i) Elizabeth, born March 22, 1909; married, May 6, 1928, Clyde Bruce Rycroft, born January 2, 1907.

Children:

- (i) Joan Elizabeth, born February 10, 1929.

- (ii) Richard Cornell, born January 5, 1933.

- (vi) Clifford, born September 11, 1887; married, in January, 1914, Mildred Phinney, born December 20, 1892.

Child:

- (i) Ruth, born September 17, 1914; married William D. Andrews, Jr., born June 17, 1915. No children.

- (4) John Wing, born in Dartmouth, April 15, 1834, died in New Bedford, August 11, 1903. He married, August 30, 1855, Mary A. Thompson, born in Westport, June 13, 1835, died in New Bedford, June 24, 1911.

CORNELL

Child:

- (I) Elmer, born October, 1862, died April 7, 1899; married, February 28, 1883, Annie E. Reynolds, born in England, daughter of William and Ann E. Reynolds. She died April 7, 1899. No children.

(5) Godfrey, Jr., of whom further.

- (6) Abby Wilbur, born in Westport, February 2, 1838, died in Dartmouth, January 21, 1878; married, November 18, 1866, William P. Macomber, born in Westport, August 23, 1837, died in North Dartmouth, March 15, 1909.

Children:

- (I) Mary, born July 31, 1867, died October 5, 1940; married, October 24, 1893, Martin Van Buren Ruland, born April 24, 1865, died December 21, 1937. No children.
 - (II) Theresa, born August 31, 1868; unmarried.
- (7) Sarah Howland, born in Westport, February 28, 1840, died in New Bedford, November 2, 1921; married, January 24, 1867, Isaac Macomber, born November 9, 1839, died May 15, 1901.

CORNELL

Children:

- (I) Bertha, born August 18, 1868; married, January 2, 1893, Harry Burns, born November 21, 1866, died August 31, 1938.

Child:

- (i) Gladys, born April 14, 1894; married, November 15, 1914, John Oliver, born November 15, 1887.

Children:

- (i) John, born May 26, 1915.
 - (ii) Marion, born July 28, 1917.
 - (iii) Mildred, born November 15, 1921.
 - (iv) Harriet, born March 9, 1924.
 - (v) Belle, born August 31, 1925.
 - (vi) Standish, born June 5, 1929.
- (II) Nason Robinson, born in March, 1871; married, December 27, 1900, Katharine

CORNELL

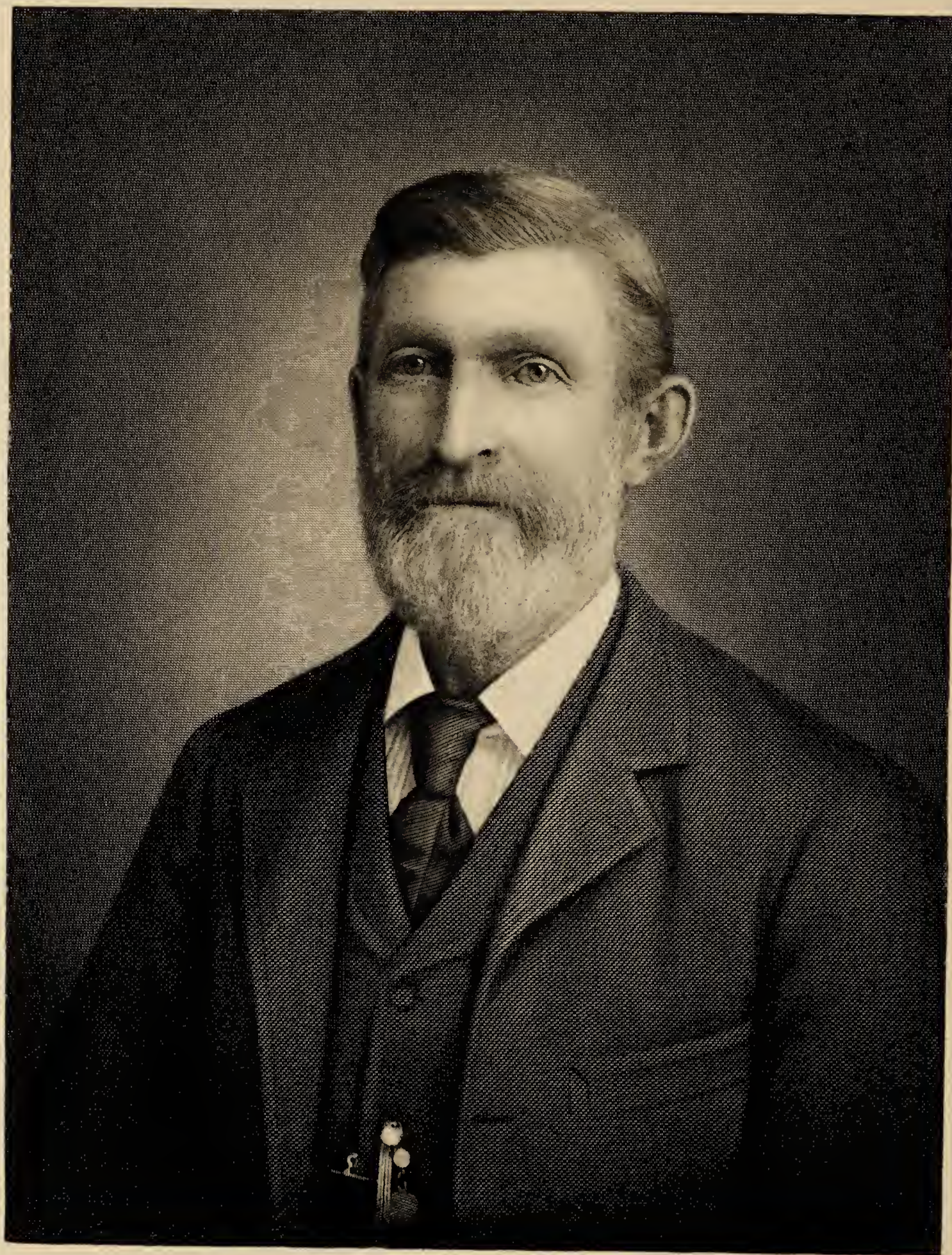
S. Cornell, born in Westport, October 8, 1873, died April 25, 1940, daughter of William S. and Mary F. (Lemunyon) Cornell.

Children:

- (i) Gertrude Cornell, born April 8, 1903; married, June 10, 1939, Erling Westberg.
- (ii) Theresa Frances, born October 28, 1910; married, in 1928, Chester Arnold Gifford, born May 11, 1911, son of C. Chester and Corena M. (Lewis) Gifford.

Children:

- (i) Richard, born February 2, 1929.
 - (ii) Howard, born January 27, 1933.
- (8) Gideon, born in Westport, March 19, 1842, died in Westport, January 5, 1843.
- (9) Gideon, born in Westport, December 18, 1844, died in New Bedford, March 21, 1926. He



Godfrey Cornell, Jr.

CORNELL

resided in Westport, where he was one of the town's wealthy and prominent citizens. Unmarried.

- (10) Adeline Alvira, born in Westport, November 27, 1847, where she died July 8, 1927; married, October 14, 1869, Charles A. Kirby, son of Harvey and Delila (Potter) Kirby. He was born November 5, 1844, in Westport, where he died December 27, 1897. No children.

- (11) Edwin Augustus, born in Westport, May 19, 1850; died in Adamsville, Rhode Island, September, 1920; married, August 30, 1876, Lucretia Manchester, daughter of Wilbur and Drusilla (Gifford) Manchester. She was born January 30, 1849, in Adamsville, where she died May 29, 1923. No children.

(Ibid.—Family data.)

GODFREY CORNELL, JR., son of Godfrey and Theresa (Howland) Cornell, was born in Dartmouth, September 23, 1835, and died in Westport, Massachusetts, July 31, 1909. His boyhood was spent in Westport, where he attended the local schools, meantime being thoroughly grounded in the principles of scientific farming by his father. A

CORNELL

natural inclination for the occupation, inherited from generations of farm-loving ancestors, fostered by his home training, made Mr. Cornell decide upon it for his future career. For a time he assisted his father on the Cornell homestead farm, always having in mind broad acres he could call his own. He and his brother Gideon later inherited the homestead.

Mr. Cornell was a scientific farmer and everything he planted prospered. The Cornell farm became one of the model properties of the section and was its owners pride and joy. After his death the family moved to New Bedford, but retained the homestead in Westport, where Mrs. Cornell spent her summers during her lifetime and which the daughters still retain as a summer home.

Mr. Cornell was greatly interested in civic improvements, although he took no active part in town management. He was considered one of the leading citizens of Westport and was esteemed for his honest, upright character as well as respected for his thrift and industry.



Engraving by M. L. L.

Mary Jane (Brownell) Cornell

CORNELL

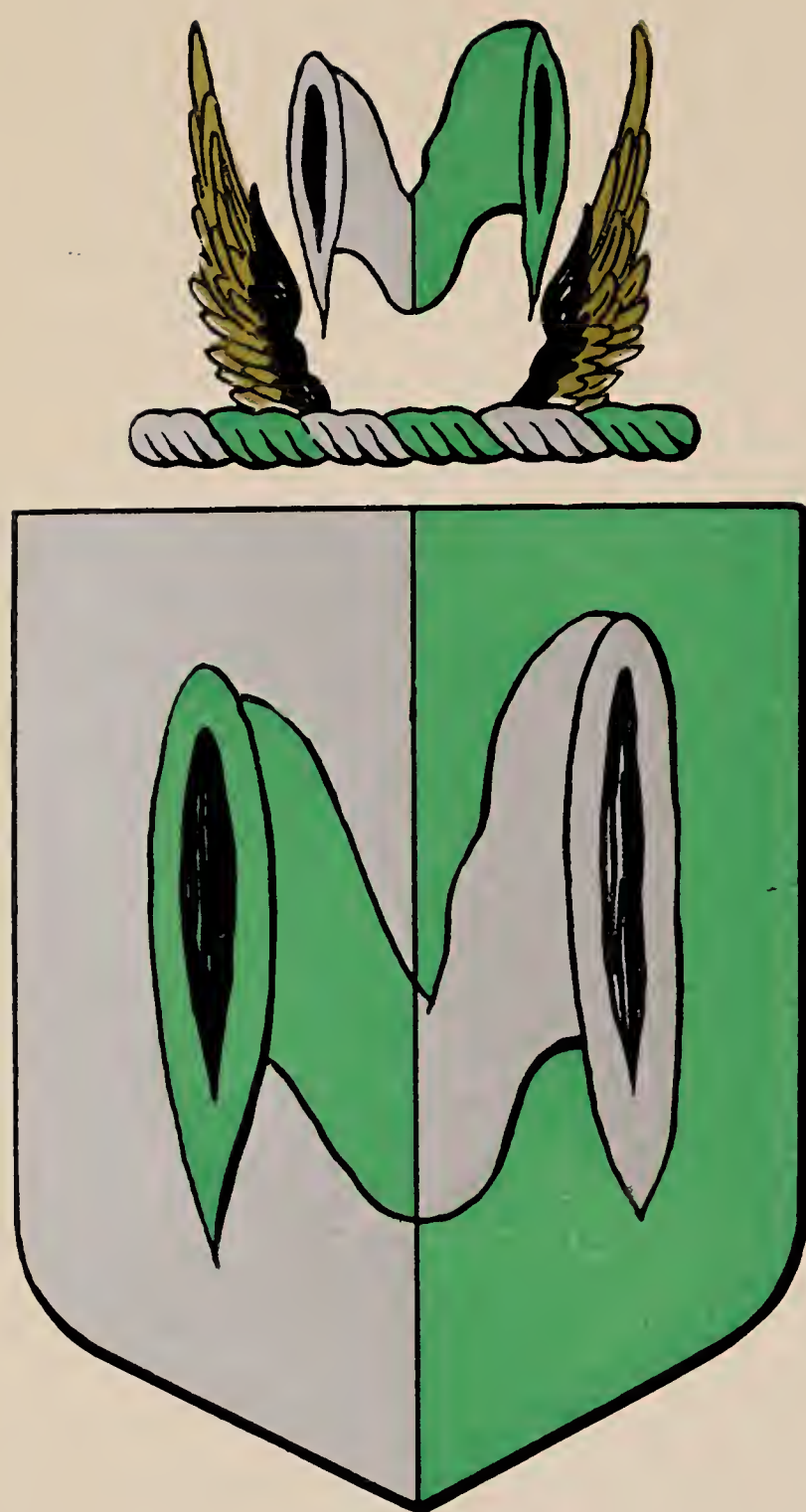
He married, June 17, 1869, Mary Jane (Brownell) Sherman, daughter of Holder White and Love Gage (Baker) Brownell. (*See Brownell Line.*)

Children:

- (1) Harriet Love, born April 4, 1871.
- (2) Edith Howland, born December 20, 1873.

(Ibid.)






Wing

Arms: Per pale argent and vert, a maunch counter-changed.

Crest: A maunch per pale, argent and vert, between two wings, or.

(“A Historical and Genealogical Register of John Wing of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and His Descendants” Conway P. Wing, D. D., 1881.)

W I N G

 THE family of Wing has been established in England since the sixteenth century. Emigrants bearing the name "Winge" came from Wales and settled at Great Ponton in Lincolnshire in 1570, where members of the family became prominent, as well as in Rutlandshire and Oxfordshire. Many of them made notable records in the professions and sciences and Vincent Wing was one of the great astronomers of the seventeenth century.

(Ibid.)

MATTHEW WYNGE or WING was born about 1548 and died in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, in October, 1614. He was a tailor and a substantial and respected citizen of Banbury. He and his family were devout attendants of St. Mary's church in Banbury, where most of his children were baptized.

His will, executed August 9, 1614, and probated November 15, 1614, provided for bequests to his children and grandchildren. It also requested that

W I N G

ten shillings be paid to the poor of Banbury and that his body be buried in St. Mary's churchyard.

He married Mary, surname unknown. She died in Banbury, July 24, 1613.

("The Owl" A Magazine published monthly by the Wing Family of America, Incorporated.)

REVEREND JOHN WING, son of Matthew and Mary Wing, was born in Banbury, where he was christened January 12, 1584. On October 15, 1599, when only fourteen years old, he matriculated at Oxford University, and on February 12, 1603, he received the bachelor of arts degree from Queens College. For some time he was a resident of Sandwich, in Kent, and in 1617 he is recorded as a preacher of the famous society, Merchants Adventurers of England, located at Hamburg, Germany. Gaining a reputation as a theologian of distinction, he was ordained as pastor of English churches in Flushing and Middleburg, Island of Walcheren, Province of Zeeland, Holland, on June 19, 1620. He moved to the Hague in 1627, returning to England

W I N G

in 1629, locating in London where his death occurred in 1630.

He was the author of "Crowne Conjugall, or the Spouse Royall" 1620; "Jacob's Staff to Beare Up the Faithful and to Beat Down the Profane," 1621; "Abel's Offering," 1621; "The Best Merchandise," 1622; and "The Saint's Advantage," 1624. His sermon "The Saint's Advantage" is particularly noteworthy and was delivered before Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia in The Hague Chapel. A copy of this sermon is in the John Adams collection in the Boston Public Library and copies of his other published sermons are treasured in various American libraries.

His will, dated November 2, 1629, describes him as "clerk" late of The Hague in Holland, now living in St. Mary Aldermary London, and disposes of certain lands in Crickson and Stroud in Kent.

He married, about 1609, Deborah Bachiler, daughter of the famous preacher, Reverend Stephen Bachiler of Wherwell, Hants, England, where she

W I N G

was born in 1592. Reverend Bachiler, a noted non-conformist, was deprived of his living for his advanced views. He moved to Holland, where he continued to preach and headed a company determined to seek religious freedom in the New World. This company sailed from London, March 9, 1632, on the ship "*William and Francis*" and reached Boston, June 5, of that year. Mr. Bachiler was accompanied by his wife, Helen, their daughter the widow Deborah Wing, and her four sons, John, Daniel, Stephen and Matthew.

Reverend Bachiler and his followers settled in Saugus, Massachusetts, where they founded a church. Because of the independent beliefs and teachings of Mr. Bachiler suspicion and opposition was manifested towards him. An injunction brought against him by the Court was removed in March, 1633, and he was again allowed to preach. He undertook to found a plantation at Yarmouth on Cape Cod, which failed, and he moved from there to Newbury, Massachusetts, and later to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he became the first minister. Dissensions arose

W I N G

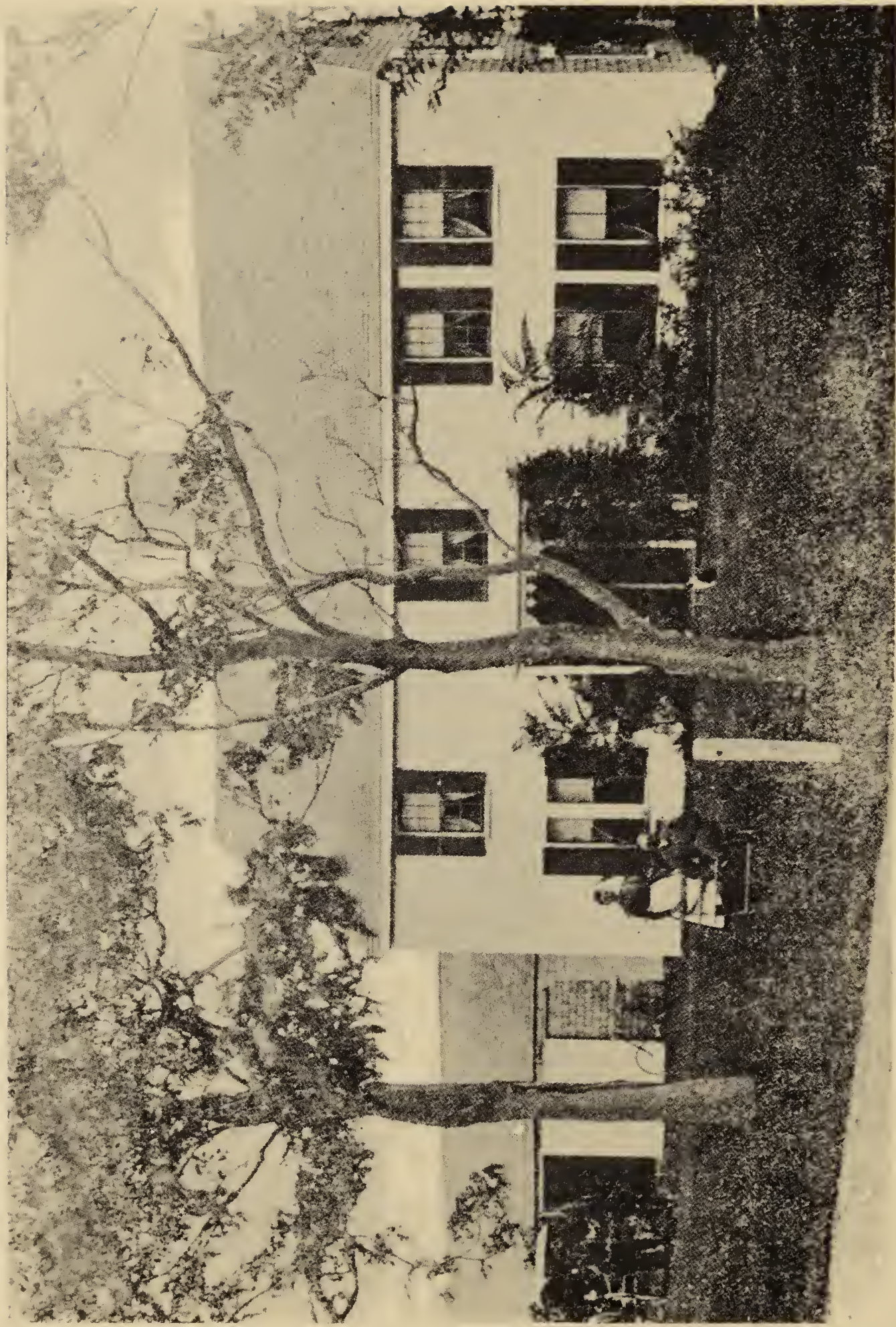
in 1647 and he moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and soon after returned to England where he died in 1660 or 1661, in the one hundredth year of his age.

Widow Deborah Wing and her sons moved to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where she died. The date of her death is not known.

(Ibid.)

STEPHEN WING, son of Reverend John and Deborah (Bachiler) Wing, was born in Flushing, Holland, in 1621, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, April 24, 1710. He came to America with his mother, grandfather, and brothers in 1632, and resided with them in Saugus until 1637, when his mother moved to Sandwich where he grew to manhood.

He was admitted a freeman and enrolled as "liable to bear arms" in 1643. He became one of the leaders in town affairs and was appointed constable of Sandwich by the Plymouth Court, January 8, 1655. He served on the jury in 1656 and was assigned a share



OLD FORT HOUSE

Home of Stephen Wing in Sandwich, Massachusetts

W I N G

of land within the town in 1659. About this time he became a member of the Society of Friends, and suffered persecution for his belief, losing his offices and rights and privileges as a freeman.

When Quaker persecutions ceased in Sandwich in 1660-61, he resumed his former place in community affairs. He served on the Plymouth jury, March 2, 1662, and was a member of the Grand Inquest in 1664, 1665 and 1671. He was appointed surveyor of highways, June 6, 1666, and served as town clerk in 1669 and 1674. It is said of him that he was "an earnest advocate of religion and morality and a strenuous supporter of religious meetings and public order."

He acquired either by purchase or grant the "Old Fort House" about 1641. Originally built by the first settlers as a stone fort in 1637, it was found to be an unnecessary precaution as the Indians were peaceable. Stephen Wing converted it into a comfortable dwelling and it is today probably the oldest house in New England, and has sheltered nine successive generations of the Wing family since Stephen.

W I N G

A deed, dated December 2, 1700, conveys the "Old Fort House" and all Stephen's possessions in Sandwich to his sons, Matthew and Ebenezer, for the consideration of 250 pounds. The "Old Fort House" is now owned by Miss Cora Wing. During the reunion of The Wing Family of America, Incorporated, in July, 1910, a tablet bearing the following inscription was unveiled on the lawn of the residence:

"Stephen Wing, son of the Rev. John and Deborah Wing, came to Boston in 1632 with his mother and brothers, John, Daniel and Matthew, with whom he settled in Sandwich in 1637.

"He lived upon this land and built his home in 1641. He was an original member of the First Friends Meeting in America, established at Spring Hill in 1658, and suffered great persecution at the hands of the Plymouth Government in the cause of religious liberty. He died in 1710 and lies buried at Spring Hill.

"Erected in 1910 by the Wing Family of America, Incorporated."

Stephen Wing married (first), in 1646, Oseah

W I N G

Dillingham, daughter of Edward Dillingham, one of the "ten men of Saugus" to whom the town of Sandwich was granted in 1637. She died June 9, 1653-54. He married (second), November 7, 1653-54, Sarah Briggs, daughter of John Briggs of Sandwich. She died March 26, 1689. (Ibid.)

MATTHEW WING, son of Stephen and Sarah (Briggs) Wing, was born in Sandwich, January 1, 1674, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1724. He moved to Dartmouth in 1696 and became one of the town's leading citizens. His house stood on the east side of the Acoxet or Westport River and its chimney piece, a fine example, is preserved in the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford. Matthew Wing acquired considerable property and was a leader in the Society of Friends in Dartmouth. He held many public offices at various times. He was chosen a grand juror in 1700; in 1704 he was elected "Receiver of Black Birds," a law having been passed that each planter must kill ten of the destructive birds. At a town meeting held March 20, 1704-05, he was elected constable and on January 8, 1709,

W I N G

surveyor of highways, which office he held for three successive terms. He served as fence viewer in 1721 and 1722. A tablet to the memory of Matthew Wing may be seen at the Old Dartmouth Historical Society in New Bedford.

Matthew Wing married, in 1696, Elizabeth (Mott) Ricketson, widow of William Ricketson and daughter of Adam and Mary (Lott) Mott. She was born August 6, 1659, and died in 1723.

(Ibid.)

JOSEPH WING, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Mott) Ricketson Wing, was born February 20, 1697, in Dartmouth, where he died in 1778. He inherited his father's house and lands in 1724 and acquired other property by purchase. In the town records he is mentioned as petty juryman, grand juryman, moderator and tithing man. His will, made in 1778, mentions his wife, Catherine, and son, Edward, to whom he gave the house and farm, bought of William Ricketson, and also leaves bequests to his sons, John, Matthew and Daniel, grandson, John, daughter, Ruth Howland, her son,



W I N G

Thomas, and granddaughters, Elizabeth Salsbury, Catherine Briggs and Dorcas Allen.

He married, about 1717, Catherine Cornell, daughter of Samuel Cornell. She died in Dartmouth after 1778.

(Ibid.)

JOHN WING, son of Joseph and Catherine (Cornell) Wing, was born July 10, 1731, in Dartmouth, where he died about 1760. He was a farmer and property owner of Dartmouth and prominent in the Quaker movement.

He married, October 25, 1750, at the Friends Meeting, Jemima Shepard, daughter of John and Dorcas (Wing) Shepard.

(Ibid.)

LIEUTENANT JOHN WING, son of John and Jemima (Shepard) Wing, was born April 18, 1755, in Dartmouth, where he died January 1, 1832. By will he acquired title to his grandfather's homestead in Old Dartmouth, and built the famous "Dutch Cap" House, which was standing in 1900. The

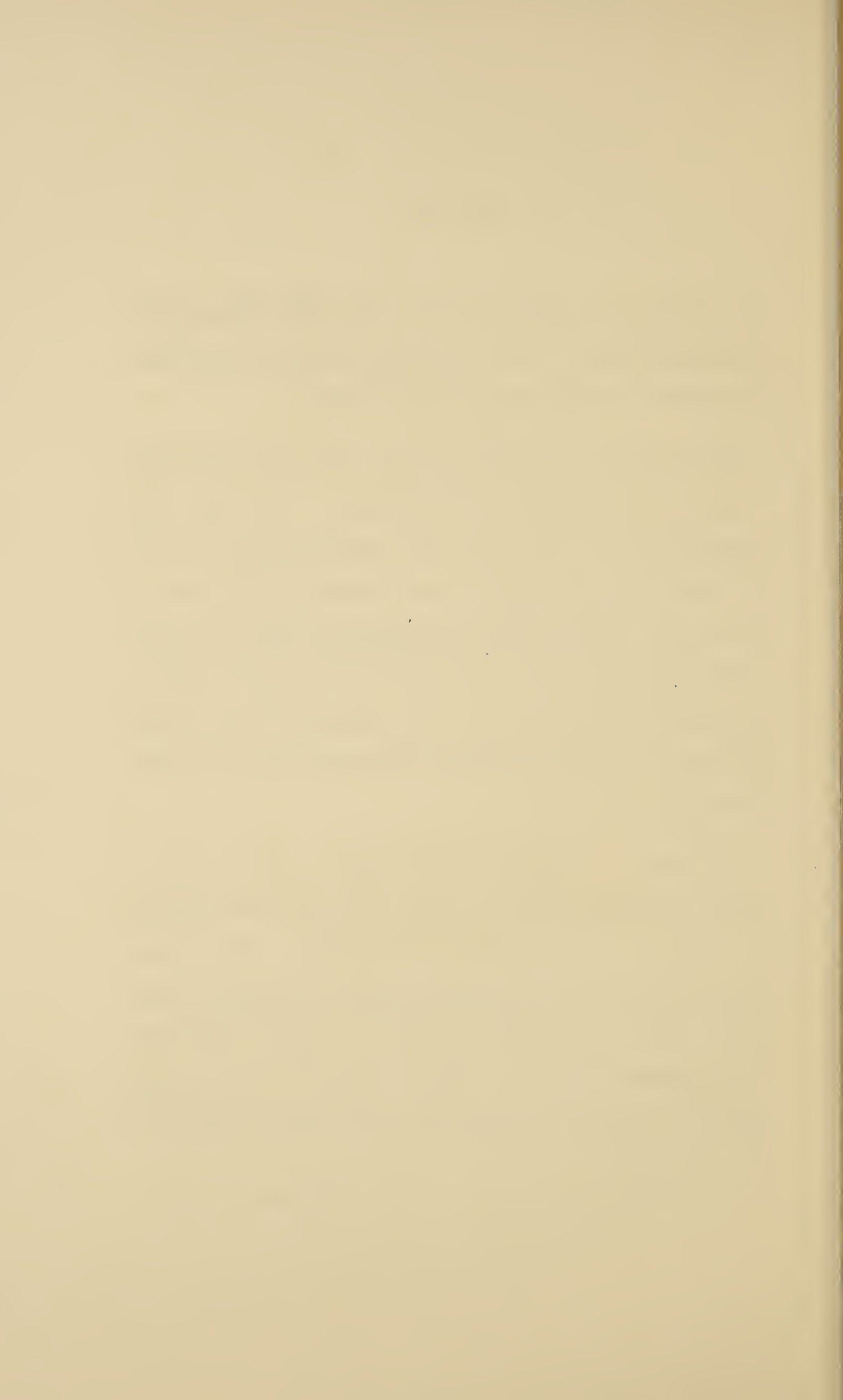
W I N G

mantelpiece is preserved in the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, and is considered one of the finest specimens of scroll work of the period.

John Wing was lieutenant on the privateer sloop "*American*" during the Revolution. The sloop was commanded in 1777 by John Atwood and in 1778 by Samuel Avery and carried a crew of fifty-five to sixty men. After the war Lieutenant Wing returned to Dartmouth, where his home became famous for its hospitality. He and his wife attended the Friends Meetings at Apponegansett, and are buried in Friends' Cemetery.

Lieutenant Wing married, May 4, 1780, Mercy Almy, daughter of John Almy. She was born March 5, 1755, and died February 5, 1850. The Almy family was wealthy and prominent and Mercy Almy was fifth in direct descent from Governor Christopher Almy of Rhode Island. Her grandfather, Job Almy, was one of the first settlers of Dartmouth.

(Ibid.—Family data.)



W I N G

LYDIA WING, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mercy (Almy) Wing, was born March 8, 1781, in Dartmouth, where she died April 9, 1853. She married, January 23, 1800, Pardon Cornell, son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Tucker) Cornell. (*See Cornell Line.*)

(Ibid.)






Howland

Arms: Argent, two bars sable, in chief three lions rampant of the second.

Crest: A leopard passant sable, ducally gorged or.

("A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and Their Descendants in the United States and Canada."
Franklyn Howland, 1885.)

HOWLAND

HE family has been prominent in England since the fourteenth century and many of its members were knighted by the Kings. The arms, herein described, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Bishop Richard Howland of Peterborough on June 10, 1584.

The first Howlands in America were Arthur, Henry and John, the last being one of the "*Mayflower*" passengers. They are believed to have come from Essex County in England, and the fact that they were brothers has been established by the will of Humphrey Howland, a draper, of St. Swithin, London, proved July 10, 1646, in which he mentions his three brothers, Arthur, Henry and John, "all now of New England."

John Howland, of the "*Mayflower*," held to the faith of the Puritans all during his life, while Arthur and Henry were Quakers and as the Friends were persecuted vigorously in Plymouth Colony, they were forced to seek a haven elsewhere and thus

HOWLAND

became pioneer settlers of Old Dartmouth, where the Howland name is inseparably connected with the growth of the Quaker movement from its very beginning.

(Ibid.)

HENRY HOWLAND, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England about 1600 and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1671. He is believed to have come to America on the "*Fortune*" or the "*Ann*" about 1623, accompanied by his brother, Arthur. He is first mentioned in New England records in 1624, when in the allotment of cattle to the families in Plymouth, he appears as the owner of one black cow. In 1633 he is listed in the court records of New Plymouth as a freeman, and in the same year he indentured a servant named Walter Harris. On March 25, 1633, he was taxed "s.9 for the publike use rated in corn at vi s.p bushell." On March 27, 1634, he was taxed for 18 shillings, evidence of thrift and growing prosperity.

In 1640 he purchased five acres of upland and one acre of marsh meadow in Duxbury for "12 bu.

HOWLAND

of Indian corn," where he lived "by the bayside, near Love Brewster's." He is referred to as "one of the substantial landowners and freemen."

In 1643 he appears on the list of freemen able to bear arms, and in 1652 as one of the original purchasers of Dartmouth.

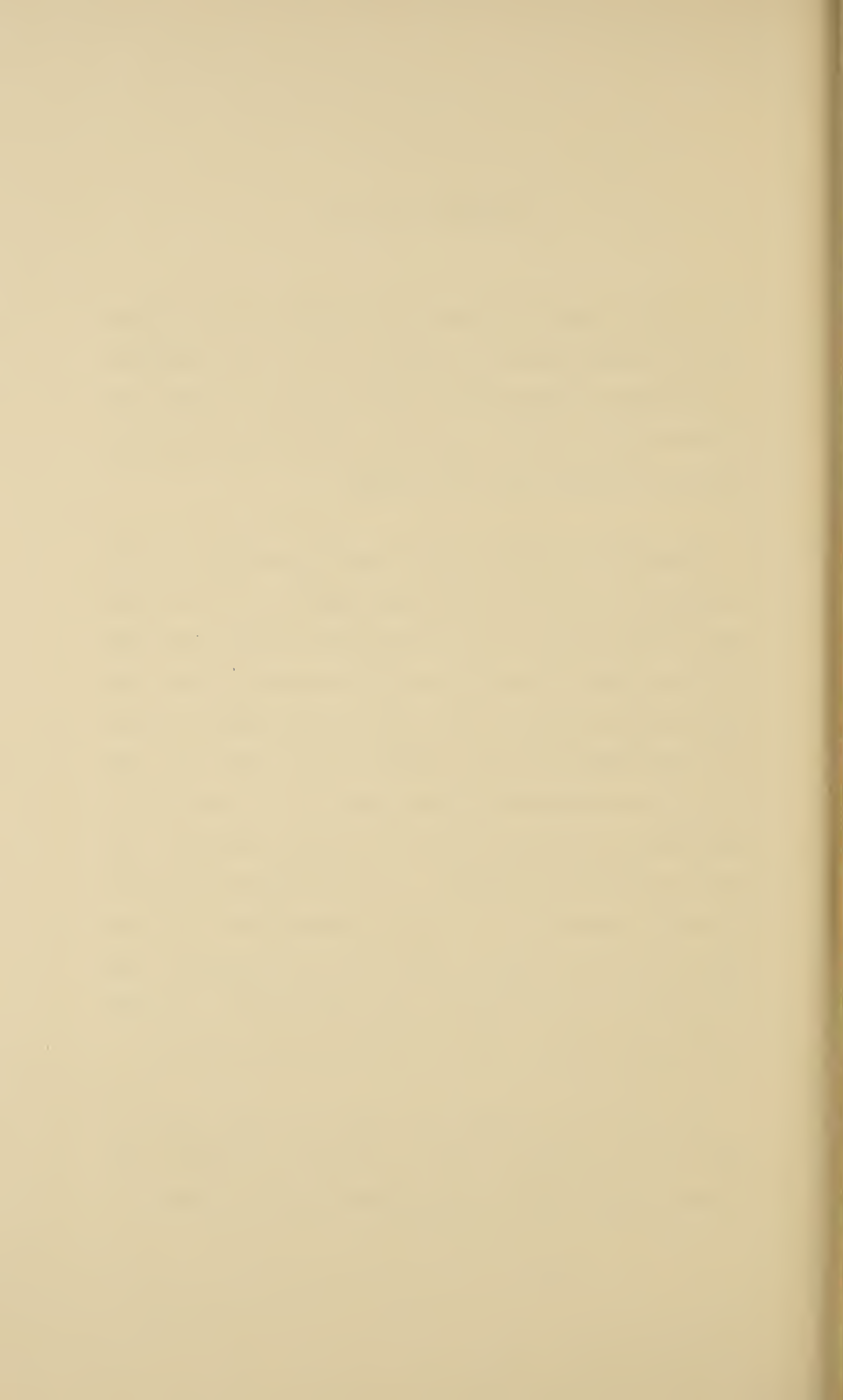
He held numerous public offices in Duxbury and served several years as surveyor of highways. He also served nine times as a member of the grand jury and on June 3, 1657, when he again was summoned for jury duty he refused to serve. By that time he had become a member of the Society of Friends and felt that the duties of a grand jurymen were such that he could not conscientiously perform them. This act apparently led to persecution for in March, 1658, he was fined ten shillings for "entertaining Quaker Meetings at his house," and in March, 1659, he was again fined ten shillings for "frequent absence from Publike Worship." Later in that year he was convicted and sentenced by the Court "to be disfranchized of his freedom in the corporation" as

HOWLAND

an abettor and entertainer of Quakers. He suffered much for his belief in which he was ever steadfast, and while it affected his public career, it raised him in the opinion of his neighbors and fellow townsmen, many of whom were of his Faith.

Henry Howland acquired much valuable property towards the end of his life and April 2, 1659, he was one of the twenty-seven men who bought from the Indian chiefs Wamsutta and Pattapanum what was then called Assonet, now Freetown, Massachusetts. The purchase price was twenty coats, two rugs, two iron pots, two kettles, eight pair of shoes, six pair of stockings, one dozen hats, two dozen hatchets, and two yards of broadcloth. At the division of land in 1660 he received, as his share, the sixth lot. He was also one of the original grantees of Bridgewater, but it is not of record that he ever lived there. In 1664 he bought a large tract of land at Mattapoisett.

His will was dated in 1670 and his home in Duxbury was left to his son, Joseph, except for the "new room" which was reserved for his widow.



HOWLAND

Henry Howland married, about 1634, Mary Newland of Sandwich. The names of her parents are unknown. She died in Duxbury, June 17, 1674.

(Ibid.—“The Howland Heirs”
William M. Emery, 1919.)

ZOETH HOWLAND, son of Henry and Mary (Newland) Howland, was born in Duxbury about 1636 and was slain by Indians at Puncatest, Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 21, 1676. He took the “Oath of Fidelitie” in Duxbury in 1657, but soon after became a member of the Society of Friends. Persecution began at once and in December, 1657, he was fined for entertaining Quaker Meetings at his home. His wife was also fined for absenting herself from the Established Church services. It is thought that he moved to Dartmouth, where his father owned land, as early as 1662.

At his death his estate, inventoried June 7, 1677, included one-fourth share of land, valued at fifteen pounds, a yoke of oxen, three cows, one mare and various farming and household utensils. His widow applied to the Court for an order in her favor to

HOWLAND

assist her in rearing her family of nine children and permission was granted July 3, 1678. The Plymouth court order read as follows:

“The Court ordered that in reference unto the estate of Zoeth Howland deceased that his widow Abigail Howland shall have all his real estate and doe therefore by these presents settle it upon her in consideration that shee hath many Male children to bring up and the estate by small, viz: that the court doth by this settle the said entire estate of the said Zoeth Howland upon the said Abigail Howland widow the relict of the Zoeth Howland deceased, both of lands, goods, and chattels to be improved in bringing upp his children & for her support therein for the Reasons forementioned.”

Zoeth Howland married Abigail, surname unknown, as proved by records of the Society of Friends of Newport, Rhode Island, which have the following entry:

“Zoar Howland of Dartmouth in Plimoth Colony was married to Abigail his wife in the tenth month of the year one thousand six hundred fifty-six.”

(Ibid.)

HOWLAND

NICHOLAS HOWLAND, son of Zoeth and Abigail Howland, was born about 1673 in Dartmouth, where he died about 1722. He was a large land-owner in Dartmouth and operated a successful tannery. His homestead was located west of Apponegansett Meeting House, on the opposite side of the road, and his property extended from that of his brother Henry's, westward to what is now called the Chase Road. This neighborhood was known as Pascamansett. He was also owner of Gooseberry Neck at the mouth of Buzzards Bay. He was a successful and respected business man and held several town offices from 1702 to 1712.

He married, October 26, 1697, Hannah Woodman, daughter of Lieutenant John Woodman of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Her will is dated March 9, 1734, and the inventory of her estate amounted to 1701 pounds, a large fortune for the times.

(Ibid.)

DANIEL HOWLAND, son of Nicholas and Hannah (Woodman) Howland, was born in Dartmouth,

HOWLAND

August 20, 1712. The date of his death is not recorded. He was a farmer of Dartmouth and highly respected for his industry and uprightness.

He married (first), February 4, 1741, Mary Slocum, daughter of Eleazer and Deborah (Smith) Slocum of Dartmouth. She died June 14, 1742. He married (second), July 7, 1746, Edith Potter, daughter of Nathaniel Potter. She died March 3, 1815.

Children:

- (1) Joshua, of whom further.
- (2) Daniel, of whom further.

(Ibid.—Dartmouth Vital Records.)

CAPTAIN JOSHUA HOWLAND, son of Daniel and Edith (Potter) Howland, was born in Dartmouth, August 27, 1754, and died January 6, 1820. He was a whaling captain and lived in Dartmouth and Westport.

He married, April 13, 1788, Eunice Wood. She

HOWLAND

was born in 1771 and died November 22, 1815. They were the parents of Abigail, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

DANIEL HOWLAND, son of Daniel and Edith (Potter) Howland, was born in Dartmouth, July 3, 1759. The date of his death is not recorded. He was the owner of a large farm in Dartmouth where he spent his entire lifetime.

He married, February 2, 1788, Sarah Wood. They were the parents of Theresa, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

ABIGAIL HOWLAND, daughter of Captain Joshua and Eunice (Wood) Howland, was born March 7, 1810, in Dartmouth, where she died June 17, 1828. She married, February 22, 1825, as his first wife, Godfrey Cornell, son of Pardon and Lydia (Wing) Cornell. (*See Cornell and Wing Lines.*)

(Ibid.)

THERESA HOWLAND, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Wood) Howland, was born in Dartmouth, March 14, 1810, and died in Westport, August 22,

HOWLAND

1888. She married, July 2, 1829, as his second wife, Godfrey Cornell, son of Pardon and Lydia (Wing) Cornell. (*See Cornell and Wing Lines.*)

(Ibid. — "Genealogy of the Cornell Family" Rev. John Cornell, M.A. 1902.)






Brownell

Arms: Ermine on a chevron cotised sable three escallops argent.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a triple plume of feathers, five, four and three.

(Arms of the Brownells of Derbyshire—
"Genealogical Record of the Descendants
of Thomas Brownell, 1619-1910," George
Grant Brownell, Jamestown, 1910.)

BROWNELL

HE English ancestry of the Brownell family is difficult to trace due to the fact that the name is not a common one, and is very seldom found in the earliest records. Of Thomas Brownell, founder of the line hereinafter followed, nothing is positively known prior to his arrival in this country, except that he came from Derbyshire. Austin, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," states that Thomas was the son of Sir Edward or Edmund Brownell of Derbyshire. No positive proof for this statement has been discovered; but it is claimed by his descendants that silver plate handed down in the family for generations, and dating back to the seventeenth century, was engraved with the coat-of-arms of the Brownells of Derbyshire. Whether Thomas was the son of Sir Edward Brownell or not, there is no doubt among authorities that Derbyshire was his birthplace, as it was also that of his wife, Ann Brownell.

("Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Brownell, 1619-1910," George Grant Brownell, Jamestown, 1910.)

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THOMAS BROWNELL, immigrant ancestor, was born in Derbyshire, England, about 1619, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1665. He was of Portsmouth before 1647, for in March of that year he was a witness of the will of John Walker of Portsmouth. In May, 1647, he was appointed water bailey. He was not a Freeman, however, until 1655, when he took the oath.

He was prominent in town affairs from that time on until his death. In 1655 he was elected to represent the town at the Court of Commissioners. He was again elected in 1661, and served continuously until 1664. That year he served as deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly of the Colony. Presumable he was a landowner, although no deeds are on record to that effect.

The will of Thomas Wilson of the County of York, England, formerly a wealthy merchant of London, executed February 25, 1657, probated February 14, 1658, contained a bequest to "my cousin Thomas Brownell of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in New England" and to his children, of twenty pounds.

BROWNELL

Thomas Brownell married, in England, Ann, surname unknown. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters.

(Ibid.)

ROBERT BROWNELL, son of Thomas and Ann Brownell, was born in Portsmouth, about 1651, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 22, 1728. He moved to Little Compton, where he became a leading citizen and the holder of important town offices. He served as ensign in the local militia, and in 1689 he was elected selectman.

A few months before his death he executed his will, in which he divided his homestead between his sons, Thomas and Benjamin Brownell. His brothers, Thomas and William Brownell, also moved to Little Compton, which became the seat of the Brownell family.

Robert Brownell married Mary, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

ICHABOD BROWNELL was born in Little Compton, October 17, 1712. The date of his death is not

BROWNELL

recorded. Like his ancestors he engaged in farming and was one of the prosperous land owners of the community.

He married, February 21, 1732, Rebecca Davol, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Davol of Little Compton. (Ibid.)

BENJAMIN BROWNELL, son of Ichabod and Rebecca (Davol) Brownell, was born in Little Compton, June 13, 1734, and died in Westport, Massachusetts, December 3, 1816. About 1755 Mr. Brownell purchased a large farm on the south side of the road leading from Central Village, Westport, to Adamsville, Rhode Island, where he lived until his death. The farmhouse is still standing, and on the property is the old burial ground where rest the remains of Mr. Brownell and other members of the family.

Mr. Brownell was thrifty and forehanded, and was one of the town's most respected citizens. Through his sons, Abner and Benjamin Brownell, he was the progenitor of a large number of descendants of the

BROWNELL

name, many of whom became prominent business and professional men, among them William Crary Brownell of New York, distinguished critic and writer.

Benjamin Brownell married, August 18, 1753, Phebe Potter, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Cudworth) Potter of Westport. She was born August 21, 1733, in Westport, where she died November 29, 1811.

(Ibid.)

BENJAMIN BROWNELL, son of Benjamin and Phebe (Potter) Brownell, was born February 2, 1760, in Westport, where he died April 14, 1830. He engaged in farming on the Brownell ancestral farm and was a prominent and respected citizen, as his father had been.

He served in the Revolution as a private in Captain Jonathan Taber's Company, John Hathaway's Regiment.

He married, March 18, 1784, Abigail Milk, daughter of David and Rebecca (Lawton) Milk

BROWNELL

of Westport. She was born September 28, 1765, in Westport, where she died August 29, 1837.

(Ibid.)

HOLDER WHITE BROWNELL, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Milk) Brownell, was born in Westport, October 16, 1800, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 6, 1861. He was named for a kinsman, Holder White, who married Cynthia Milk, daughter of Lemuel Milk.

Mr. Brownell was engaged in farming in Dartmouth, where he purchased land as a young man. He brought his acreage to a high state of cultivation and was looked up to as one of the leading farmers of the section.

He married, September 14, 1825, Love Gage Baker, daughter of Ezra and Susan (Gage) Baker of Dartmouth. She was born in Dartmouth, September 17, 1806, and died in New Bedford, September 26, 1899. (*See Baker Line.*)

Children:

- (1) Abby Gage, born in Dartmouth, March 14, 1827, died in New Bedford, May 26, 1904;

BROWNELL

married, March 27, 1851, Captain Joshua Weeks, born January 14, 1820, died October 14, 1897.

Children:

- (I) Luella Frances, born October 24, 1855; unmarried.
- (II) Susan Brownell, born September 15, 1860; married, November 26, 1885, William Slocum, born July 9, 1860, died October 8, 1937.

Child:

- (i) Elizabeth, born September 6, 1889, died June 23, 1909; unmarried.
- (III) Dr. Joshua Franklin, born February 28, 1866, died January 12, 1941; married, January 30, 1892, Clara Smith, born April 3, 1867, died October 29, 1939.

Children:

- (i) August Harrington, born June 7, 1895, died November 20, 1895.
- (ii) Helen, born January 19, 1899; married, September 12, 1921, Howard Wordell, born March 10,

BROWNELL

1891, died November 30, 1940.
No children.

(iii) Franklin H., born November 29, 1904; married, December 28, 1939, Helen M. Ryan, born June 9, 1905.

(iv) Herbert Lockwood, born October 13, 1868, died November 7, 1904; married, April 27, 1893, Alma Slocum, born July 7, 1870, died November 9, 1931.

Child:

(i) Dr. Joshua Herbert, born in North Dartmouth, October 13, 1897; married, June 14, 1924, Marion Adelaide Tombo, born February 12, 1902, daughter of Rudolph, Jr., and Mary Adelaide (Cooper) Tombo.

Children:

(i) Joshua William, born June 22, 1927.

(ii) Diana, born November 28, 1929.

(iii) Randall, born January 9, 1933.

BROWNELL

(iv) Robert, born August 4, 1936.

- (2) Benjamin Franklin, born in Dartmouth, August 23, 1829, died in New Bedford, September 15, 1909; married (first) Harriet Ruggles, born February 29, 1832, died February 4, 1901; married (second), September 22, 1902, Deborah Ruggles, born January 22, 1841, died May 30, 1917.

Children of the first marriage:

- (I) Albion, born August 31, 1853, died March 26, 1909; married, January 16, 1879, Helen Macomber, born February 4, 1856, died June 17, 1903.

Children:

- (i) Bryant Macomber, born October 1, 1879; married, April 30, 1907, Edna May Uehlinger.

Children:

- (i) Phyllis Coyle, born July 8, 1912; married, April 9, 1937, James A. Mullane, born May 29, 1911.
- (ii) Eleanor Curtis, born October 1, 1914; married,

BROWNELL

November 5, 1938, Hunter
Clay of Savannah, Georgia,
born December 20, 1900.

Child:

(1) Phyllis Brownell, born
December 15, 1939.

(ii) Morris Ruggles, born October 16,
1881; married, April 21, 1906,
Laura Delano Hitch, born July 4,
1881.

Children:

(i) Morris Ruggles, Jr., born
May 10, 1907; married,
May 2, 1931, Gladys Bige-
low.

Children:

(1) Lawrence D i c k e y,
born February 19,
1932.

(2) Morris Ruggles, III,
born November 19,
1933.

(3) Martha, born June 3,
1940.

BROWNELL

- (ii) Frederick Hitch, born November 29, 1915; married, August 10, 1940, Adabelle Evans.
- (ii) Myron, died January 2, 1929; married, June 22, 1886, Lizzie M. Coggeshall, born February 6, 1861, died May 14, 1920. No children.
- (3) Susan Eliza, born in Dartmouth, January 1, 1832, where she died October 17, 1876; married, January 3, 1859, Captain William Penn Briggs, born January 2, 1830, died January 23, 1893.

Children:

- (i) Elizabeth, born December 7, 1865; married, November 9, 1901, Henry Tucker Allen, born September 29, 1862, died April 28, 1924. No children.
- (ii) William Penn, Jr., born May 17, 1870; married, October 15, 1894, Jennie Morton, born January 20, 1867.

Children:

- (i) Josiah Morton, born April 4, 1898; married August 24, 1924, Alice Crosby, born November 12, 1904.

BROWNELL

Children:

- (i) Joan, born September 12, 1927.
- (ii) Josiah Morton, Jr., born March 11, 1930.
- (ii) William Penn, III, born May 22, 1900; married, October 2, 1923, Andrea Pernas, born in April, 1903.

Children:

- (i) William Penn, IV, born September 8, 1924.
- (ii) Jane, born December 21, 1926.
- (iii) Peter, born March 12, 1930.
- (iii) Janet, born August 19, 1906; married, August 1, 1931, Stanley Negus, born March 22, 1908.

Children:

- (i) Stanley, Jr., born February 26, 1933.
- (ii) Richard, born December 30, 1936.

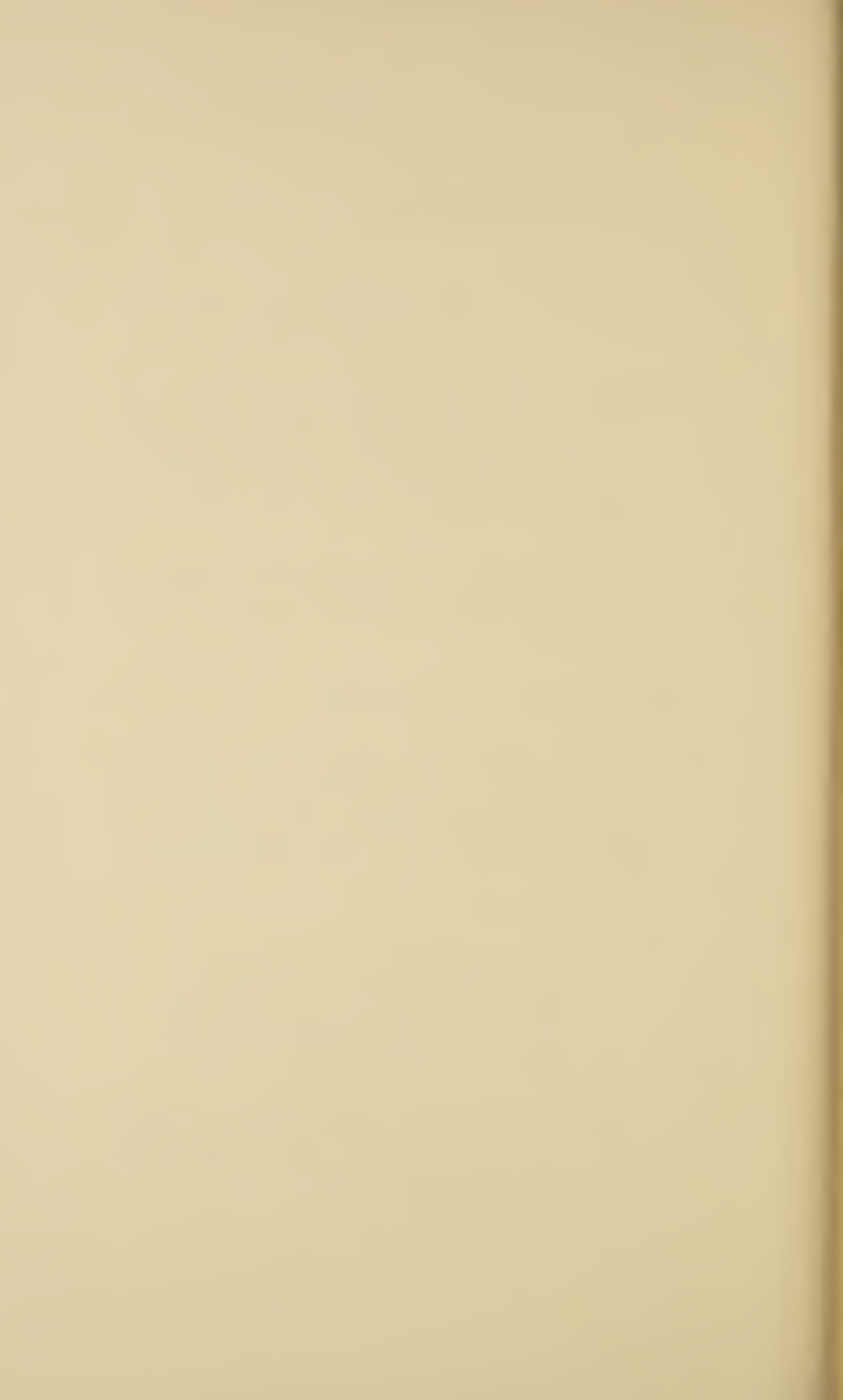


BROWNELL

- (iii) C. Linda Ann, born September 10, 1939.
- (4) Holder Milk, born in Dartmouth, August 28, 1835, died in New Bedford, March 26, 1893; married, in May, 1869, Mary Bartlett, born in October, 1839, died in January, 1883. No children.
- (5) Lydia Baker, born in Dartmouth, February 8, 1838, died in New Bedford, April 19, 1907; unmarried.
- (6) Mary Jane, of whom further.
- (7) Cynthia White, born in Dartmouth, August 15, 1843, died in New Bedford, November 17, 1929; married, January 21, 1869, Albert Crary Kirby, born March 17, 1841, died September 25, 1912.

Children:

- (I) Dr. Holder Crary, born August 8, 1874, died July 26, 1933; married, April 14, 1903, Mary Eleanor Wood, born May 21, 1876. No children.
- (II) Wilfred Stephen, born February 3, 1883; married, August 30, 1916, Jessie Louise Hunt, born September 21, 1881.



BROWNELL

Children:

- (i) Stephen Hunt, born January 10, 1919.
 - (ii) Robert Crary, born August 28, 1920, died May 29, 1929.
 - (iii) Albert Frank, born April 15, 1924.
- (8) Emeline Almy, born in Dartmouth, August 10, 1846, died in New Bedford, November 28, 1905; unmarried.
- (9) Elnathan Crary, born in Dartmouth, July 16, 1849, died in New Bedford, January 23, 1914; married (first), June 3, 1877, Emily Bonney, born March 9, 1859, died in June, 1904; married (second), January 21, 1907, Ruth Almy, born March 31, 1874.

Child of the first marriage:

- (I) Clarence Herbert, born July 20, 1878; married, January 23, 1902, Sarah Swift, born October 11, 1878.

Child:

- (i) George Bartlett, born December 11, 1907; married, November 10, 1933, Helena Case Leonard, born June 22, 1912.

BROWNELL

Children:

- (i) Philip Bartlett, born December 9, 1934.
- (ii) Susan Leonard, born January 21, 1935.
- (iii) David Field, born June 5, 1939.

(Ibid.—Family data.)

MARY JANE BROWNELL, daughter of Holder White and Love Gage (Baker) Brownell, was born in Dartmouth, October 8, 1840, and died in New Bedford, April 11, 1934. She lived in Dartmouth until her marriage, when she moved to Westport to make her home. After the death of Mr. Cornell she spent the winter months in New Bedford, returning to the homestead in Westport with her daughters every summer. Notwithstanding her great age, she retained her faculties to the last, and was a bright and entertaining companion. She had a wide circle of friends in Westport and New Bedford and was highly regarded in both places.

In 1931, as a token of their affection and esteem, the selectmen of Westport presented her with a

BROWNELL

gold-headed cane on behalf of the townspeople. She was then the oldest living citizen in the Community.

She married (first), May 7, 1861, George W. Sherman, son of Alvin and Bethia (Kelley) Sherman of Dartmouth. They were the parents of Everett Brownell Sherman (q. v.).

She married (second), June 17, 1869, Godfrey Cornell, Jr., son of Godfrey and Theresa (Howland) Cornell. (*See Cornell Line.*)

(Ibid.)





Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

S. P. Sherman.

BROWNELL

EVERETT BROWNELL SHERMAN, son of George W. and Mary Jane (Brownell) Sherman, was born in Dartmouth, February 28, 1862, and died in New Bedford, December 9, 1932.

He was educated in the public schools of Dartmouth and as a young man removed to New Bedford where he first established a restaurant in the Liberty Hall building on Williams Street in 1882. Ten years later he erected a three story brick building on Purchase Street in which he opened a new restaurant, and this soon became a landmark in the city, for Sherman's Cafe gained wide recognition both in New Bedford and among visitors in this locality.

Mr. Sherman remained in this business for forty years, when he retired, but immediately the Park Commissioners of New Bedford, recognizing his ability and standing, elected him superintendent of parks. He continued in this position from 1919 to January, 1927, taking a deep interest in the care

BROWNELL

and beautification of the city's pleasure grounds. He resigned in 1927, but because of the death of his successor in a little more than a year, he returned to his former position and served until the time of his death, in his seventy-first year. The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners:

"WHEREAS, the Board of Park Commissioners have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Everett B. Sherman, Superintendent of Parks, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that the members of this Board mourn the passing of a splendid city official, an upright and conscientious citizen, and a devoted friend, and appreciate the unselfish service, untiringly rendered in behalf of the City of New Bedford; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that we express our sympathetic condolences to the family of Mr. Sherman, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records, and a copy be transmitted to the family."

Mr. Sherman was especially active in Masonic circles; he was a member of Star of the East Lodge,

BROWNELL

Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, Sutton Commandery, Knights Templars, Massachusetts Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Aleppo Temple Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the New Bedford Lodge of Elks. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the New Bedford Country Club, and served as president for several years. He lived for many years on County Street in New Bedford, and in 1928 built a home in Padanaram, South Dartmouth.

Everett Brownell Sherman married (first), November 12, 1885, Susan Ellen Holmes, born June 16, 1867, died May 27, 1908, daughter of Richard and Ellen C. (Sanford) Holmes. He married (second), February 12, 1910, Jessie Potter, born May 25, 1878, daughter of Edward K. and Mary E. (Hepburn) Potter of Boston.

Children of the first marriage:

- (1) Mary Louise, born April 28, 1888, died August 6, 1888.
- (2) Everett Clifton, born August 7, 1890; married, November 4, 1911, Anne Langdon Alger, born

BROWNELL

February 14, 1889, daughter of Judge Arthur Martineau and Leila (Sanders) Alger of Taunton.

Children:

- (I) William, died young.
- (II) Roxanne Holmes, born October 19, 1913; married, June 3, 1938, Andrew Patrick Doyle, Jr., born July 9, 1907, son of Andrew P. and Catharine Mary (Harron) Doyle.

Child:

- (i) Andrew Patrick, III, born August 11, 1939.
- (III) Janice Alger, born April 9, 1921; unmarried.
- (IV) Susan Shirley, born April 21, 1923; unmarried.

Children of the second marriage:

- (3) John Brownell, born January 20, 1912; married, September 17, 1937, Mary Elizabeth Shaw, born December 24, 1914, daughter of John C. and Clara (Bourne) Shaw.

Child:

- (I) Everett Brownell, born April 22, 1941.

BROWNELL

- (4) Gordon Robert, born January 31, 1915; married, July 2, 1935, Nancy Read, born October 12, 1916, daughter of Everett and Pauline Read.

Child:

- (1) Gordon Robert, Jr., born June 23, 1937.
- (5) Mary Elizabeth, born August 15, 1917; unmarried.

(Family data.)







Baker


Arms: Per pale ermine and gules, a greyhound courant between two bars invected, in chief two quatrefoils and another in base, all counterchanged.

Crest: A cockatrice per fesse indented erminois and pean, combed and wattled gules, gorged with a collar azure, and in the beak a quatrefoil slipped vert.

Motto: So run that you may obtain.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

BAKER

RANCIS BAKER, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1611 and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, July 23, 1696. He came to New England in the ship "*Planter*," Nicholas Trarice, Master, from Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. On the list of passengers, dated April 2, 1635, he is listed as "francis baker, Taylor" and his age given as twenty-four.

In 1642 Francis Baker was one of the original settlers of Yarmouth, where he became a large landowner and where he spent the remainder of his life. He may have followed his occupation as a tailor, although no mention is made of it other than on the ship records. April 29, 1673, he was taxed two pounds, six shillings and nine pence for his land holdings in Yarmouth.

His will, dated March 4, 1692-93, was proved December 8, 1696, according to Barnstable County Probate Records. He left all housing and lands in

BAKER

Yarmouth, including uplands and meadow lands, and all his moveable estate to his wife and to his sons, John, Daniel and William, each five shillings. His daughter, Hannah Pearse, and his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Chase, also received five shillings each. He named his wife and son, Thomas, as executors, administration being granted them December 8, 1696.

Francis Baker married, June 17, 1641, Isabel Twining, daughter of William and Anne (Doane) Twining. She was born in England and died in Yarmouth in 1706. Her father was a prominent early settler of Yarmouth, and a member of the first military company there in 1643.

("A Genealogy of the Family of Deacon Smith Baker of Litchfield, Mass." Smith Baker, Lowell, Mass., 1874.—"Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts" J. H. Beers, Chicago, 1912.—"Mayflower Descendants" quarterly, volume 31.)

DANIEL BAKER, son of Francis and Isabel (Twining) Baker, was born September 2, 1650, in Yarmouth, where he died about 1711. As a young

BAKER

man he began to accumulate property, and was assessed on the tax list of April 29, 1673, for thirteen pounds, nine shillings. He is often mentioned in land deeds and as administrator of estates, showing that he occupied a prominent place in the community. On August 5, 1699, he appraised a parcel of land "that was John Wing's deceased" at nine pounds, and on April 11, 1711, he was appointed administrator of John Pugsley's estate. In several deeds, he is referred to as "planter" indicating that he was a prosperous farmer and land owner.

Daniel Baker married, May 27, 1674, Elizabeth Chase, born in 1654, daughter of William and Anne Chase. Her father is listed in 1643 among those "able to bear arms" in Yarmouth where he served as "drummer" of the military company in 1645. His home was near Herring River, on the east side of Bass River in that part of Old Yarmouth which is now Dennis and Harwich. Elizabeth Chase's grandfather, William Chase, the immigrant, came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630

BAKER

and in 1639 moved to Yarmouth where he was the first constable.

(Ibid.—“New England Historical and Genealogical Register” volume 87—History of Harwich, Barnstable County, 1620-1800” Josiah Paine, 1937.)

SAMUEL BAKER, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Chase) Baker, was born in 1676, in Yarmouth, where he died about 1750. He inherited property from his father and was a well-to-do farmer.

He appears to have moved from Yarmouth before 1710 as his marriage in that year took place in Harwich where his descendants were prominent for several generations and through marriage became identified with some of the foremost families of the Cape Cod section.

Samuel Baker married, in 1710, Patience Berry, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bell) Berry. She was born June 22, 1687. Her father was an early settler of Harwich and later of Yarmouth where his home was on the west side of Herring River. He was a large property owner and at his death left ample provision for his family.

(Ibid.)

BAKER

SHUBAEL BAKER, son of Samuel and Patience (Berry) Baker, was born in 1710 in Harwich, where he died April 26, 1796. He was a farmer and a life-long resident of Harwich, where he took an active interest in town and church affairs.

He married, June 19, 1733, Lydia Stuart. The names of her parents are unknown. The quaint entry in the marriage records of Chatham, Massachusetts, reads as follows:

“Shubael Baker and Ledia Stuard was married
by Jestice Doane June ye 11th, 1733.”

(Ibid.—“The Mayflower Descendants,” Volume 13.)

SHUBAEL BAKER, son of Shubael and Lydia (Stuart) Baker, was born November 11, 1741, in Harwich, where he died about 1810. He was a prosperous farmer and highly respected in the section.

He married, November 15, 1764, Rebecca Chase, born in Harwich, July 21, 1747, daughter of Reverend Richard and Thankful (Berry) Chase, and direct descendant of William Chase, the immigrant.

BAKER

Her father was born in Yarmouth, March 3, 1714, and died in Dennis, Massachusetts, January 14, 1794. He was pastor of the Baptist Church in West Harwich from September 19, 1757, until March 31, 1777, and during his long ministry he endeared himself to all the people of the community.

(Ibid.—“The Chase Family”—Dennis
Massachusetts Vital Records.)

EZRA BAKER, son of Shubael and Rebecca (Chase) Baker, was born in Harwich, September 5, 1774, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 25, 1842. In 1806 he was one of the six Baker brothers who moved from Harwich to Bristol County, where they settled in that part of Dartmouth which was named Bakerville in their honor.

Ezra Baker was an extensive landowner of Dartmouth, where he became active in civic and church matters. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he is described as a “good and faithful churchman,” and is buried in the old cemetery in South Dartmouth.

BAKER

He married, March 13, 1795, Susan Gage. She was born in Harwich, July 8, 1779, and died in Dartmouth, July 7, 1866.

(Ibid.—Family data.)

LOVE GAGE BAKER, daughter of Ezra and Susan (Gage) Baker, was born in Dartmouth, September 17, 1806, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 26, 1899. She married, September 14, 1825, Holder White Brownell, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Milk) Brownell. (*See Brownell Line.*)

(Ibid.)







SANS DIEU RIEN

Field


Arms: Sable, a chevron between three garbs argent.

Crest: A dexter arm issuing out of clouds, fesseways, proper, habited gules, holding in the hand, also proper, a sphere or.

Motto: Sans Dieu rien.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

FIELD

HE Field family is of ancient origin and was established, in the sixth century, in Alsace and in Lorraine where the Counts de la Feld were seated at the Chateau de la Feld near Colmar in the Vosges Mountains.

Sir Hubertus de la Feld, a descendant of the Counts de la Feld, accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066 and received large grants of land in Lancaster for his services during the Conquest. His descendants dropped the prefix "de la" in the fourteenth century and adopted various forms of spellings such as Feld, Felde, Feild and Field.

ZECHARIAH FIELD, direct descendant of Sir Hubertus de la Feld and immigrant ancestor of that branch of the family hereinafter under consideration, was born in East Ardsley, Yorkshire, England, in 1596, and died in Hatfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1666. He was a son of John Field and came to America in 1629, landing in Boston and settling in Dorchester. He became a follower of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, whom in 1636, he accompanied through the

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wilderness to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became one of the first settlers and owner of large tracts of land. In 1659, he, with other early settlers, bought, from the Indians, nine square miles of land north of Mt. Holyoke and moved to Northampton. In 1661 he received a grant in Hatfield where he built a home and lived until his death. He was a merchant and had a large trade with the Indians. He served as a soldier in the Pequot war.

Zechariah Field married, about 1641, Mary Stanley, daughter of Christopher Stanley, who came to Boston in 1635. She died in 1670.

("Field Genealogy, Being the Record of all the Field Family in America, whose Ancestors were in this Country Prior to 1700." Pierce, 1901 — "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy." vol. III, Virkus.)

ZECHARIAH FIELD, son of Zechariah and Mary (Stanley) Field, was born probably in Hartford in 1645, and died in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1674. He inherited his father's home in Northampton where he lived until 1672 when he moved to Deerfield. The

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inventory of his estate, dated September 29, 1674, amounted to one hundred and eighty-five pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence.

He married, December 17, 1668, Sarah Webb, daughter of John Webb of Northampton. She was killed by the Indians in Deerfield, July 29, 1704.

(“Field Genealogy, Being the Record of all the Field Family in America, whose Ancestors were in this Country Prior to 1700.” Pierce, 1901 — “Record of the Life of David Dudley Field, His Ancestors and Descendants.” Field, 1931.)

SERGEANT EBENEZER FIELD, son of Zechariah and Sarah (Webb) Field, was born in Northampton, October 31, 1671, and died in East Guilford, now Madison, Connecticut, May 17, 1713. He moved from Deerfield to East Guilford in 1696 and served as sergeant in the militia.

He married, January 14, 1697, Mary Dudley. She was born in East Guilford, May 16, 1678, and died in Bolton, Connecticut, April 20, 1740.

(Idid.)

ENSIGN DAVID FIELD, son of Sergeant Ebenezer

FIELD

and Mary (Dudley) Field, was born December 2, 1697, in East Guilford, where he died February 6, 1770. He lived in the north portion of the town where he built one of the first two story houses and served as ensign of the train band.

He married (first), January 3, 1720, Anne Bishop, daughter of John Bishop of Guilford. She was born February 15, 1695. He married (second), May 17, 1731, Katharine Bishop, daughter of Samuel Bishop. She was born July 23, 1710. He married (third), February 20, 1742, Widow Abigail (Tyler) Stone, of Branford, Connecticut. She was born in 1705 and died December 23, 1783.

(“Field Genealogy, Being the Record of all the Field Family in America, whose Ancestors were in this Country Prior to 1700.” Pierce, 1901 — “Record of the Life of David Dudley Field, His Ancestors and Descendants.” Field, 1931 — Guilford vital records, Barbour Collection, 1925.)

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY FIELD, son of Ensign David and Abigail (Tyler) Stone Field, was born March 12, 1744, in East Guilford, where he died January 1,

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1818. He was a born leader and his fellow-townsmen looked to him for guidance in the troubled days prior to the Revolution. When the war broke out he joined the Seventh Regiment raised in Connecticut and served under General Washington in New York State. He was later a captain in the Coast Guard, and on June 17, 1781, saved Guilford from an attack made by Tories. He is described as always wearing a military style of dress, including a cocked hat, short breeches, long stockings and shoes with bright silver buckles, even when engaged in peaceful pursuits on his farm. His Revolutionary record is as follows:

“Sergeant Ensign Jekiel Megs’ company, Guilford, Connecticut militia, Lexington alarm; private, Captain Andrew Ward’s company, First Connecticut regiment, Col. David Wooster, 1775; Lieutenant, Seventh regiment, Connecticut militia, Col. William Worthington, 1780; lieutenant Capt. Peter Vail’s company, Connecticut Coast Guards, April 10th to Demember, 1781.”

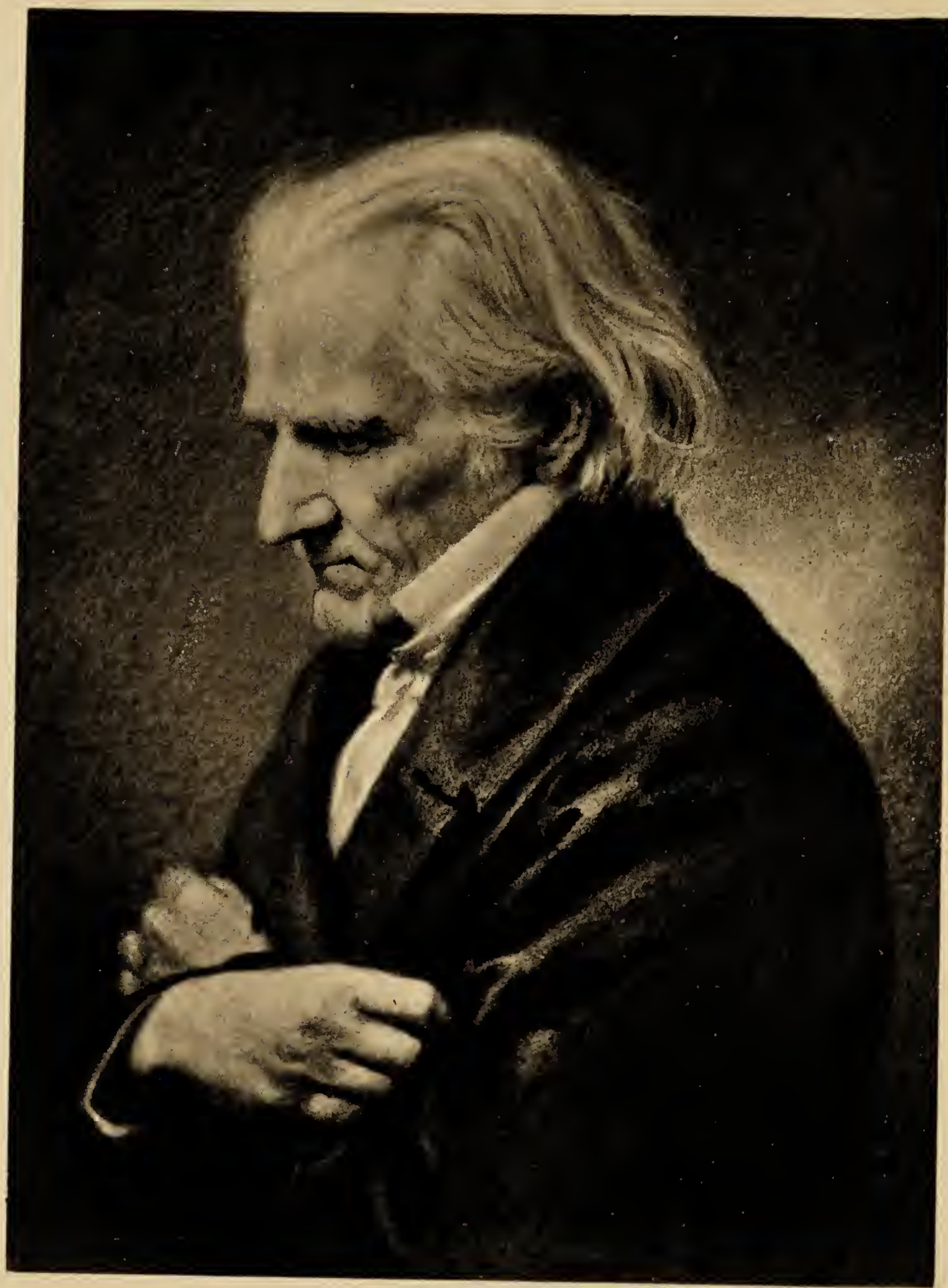
Captain Timothy Field married, November 25, 1767, Ann Dudley, daughter of Deacon David and

FIELD

Anna (Tallmann) Dudley, of North Madison, Connecticut. She was born April 13, 1752, and died October 17, 1819. She was a descendant of two Colonial Governors of Connecticut, Governor Theophilus Eaton, and Governor William Jones.

(Ibid.)





REV. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, D. D.

FIELD

REVEREND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, D.D., son of Captain Timothy and Ann (Dudley) Field, was born in East Guilford, May 20, 1781, and died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 15, 1867. He prepared for college under Rev. Dr. John Elliott, minister of the East Guilford parish, and entered Yale, graduating in 1802. He continued his theological studies in Somers, Connecticut, under Rev. Dr. Charles Backus and in September, 1802, was licensed to preach by the New Haven East Association. On April 11, 1804, he became pastor in Haddam, Connecticut, where he remained fourteen years and then resigned in order to make a missionary tour under the direction of the Old Connecticut Society, preaching along the shores of Lake Ontario as far as Buffalo, New York. Upon the death of Dr. Stephen West of the Congregational church in Stockbridge, he became pastor of that church and was installed August 25, 1819. He remained in Stockbridge until April 11, 1837, when he returned to Haddam and in 1844 when that parish, which covered a large territory, was divided he took



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charge of the new parish in Higganum, where he remained until 1851. In that year, when he was seventy years of age, he yielded to the desire of his children and retired from the ministry. He returned to Stockbridge, where he spent the remaining sixteen years of his life. Williams College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1837.

Dr. Field, who took great interest in historical and genealogical research, published several valuable works on these subjects, including a history of Middlesex county, Connecticut, a history of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a historical address concerning Middletown, Connecticut, and a genealogy of the Brainard family of Haddam. He had served as historian of his class at Yale, and in 1862 published a minute account of his classmates, including their descendants. He was an active member and vice-president of the Historical Society of Connecticut and a corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Dr. Field married, October 31, 1803, Submit

FIELD

Dickinson, daughter of Captain Noah and Hannah Dickinson. She was born October 1, 1782, and died August 16, 1861.

("Field Genealogy, Being the Record of all the Field Family in America, whose Ancestors were in this Country Prior to 1700." Pierce, 1901 — "Record of the Life of David Dudley Field, His Ancestors and Descendants." Field, 1931 — Massachusetts vital records.)





JONATHAN EDWARDS FIELD

FIELD

HONORABLE JONATHAN EDWARDS FIELD, son of Reverend David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, was born in Haddam, July 11, 1813, and died in Stockbridge, April 23, 1868. He entered Williams College in 1828, and graduated in 1832, with second highest honors in his class. He then began the study of law in the New York office of his brother, David Dudley Field, Jr., and when only twenty years of age, moved to Monroe, Michigan, where in 1834 he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law in Ann Arbor, Michigan, then a new settlement, and was elected clerk of the courts of Washtenaw county in 1836. He was one of the secretaries at the convention which framed the Constitution of the State in preparation for its admission to the Union. In 1838 he returned to Stockbridge where for nearly thirty years he was engaged in the practice of law, and took a prominent part in civic affairs. He was elected to the State Senate from Berkshire county in 1854 and was appointed by Governor Washburn, together with Chief Justice Williams and Judge

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Aiken, on a commission to prepare a plan for the revision and consolidation of the Massachusetts statutes. Although a Democrat, his loyalty to the Union compelled him to change his party affiliation when the Civil War broke out, and in 1863 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate and chosen president of this body. He was re-elected president three times, and served as such during the remaining period of his term in the Senate. He always had the welfare of his native community in mind, and in 1862 through his foresight and energy a water system which brought an abundant supply of pure water from springs in the hills, was installed, eliminating the wells, and thus materially benefitting the health of the people of Stockbridge. Upon his death the *Springfield Republican*, in an account of his public career, spoke of him as follows:

“The same general esteem he enjoyed among the brethren of his profession, and in the community. Active and public-spirited as a citizen, he will be greatly missed in the affairs of the town and county, as well as of the state; while as a kind friend and courteous gentleman, he will be truly mourned by all who knew him.”

FIELD

Jonathan Edwards Field married (first), May 18, 1835, Mary Ann Stuart, daughter of Jeremiah and Cynthia (Bannister) Stuart. She was born in 1816 and died October 14, 1849. He married (second), October 17, 1850, Mrs. Huldah Fellows (Hopkins) Pomeroy, daughter of John Sargeant and Lucinda (Fellows) Hopkins, and widow of Theodore Sedgwick Pomeroy. She was born August 16, 1804, and died October 14, 1887.

("Field Genealogy, Being the Record of all the Field Family in America, whose Ancestors were in this Country Prior to 1700." Pierce, 1901—"Record of the Life of David Dudley Field, His Ancestors and Descendants." Field, 1931—"John Hopkins of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1634, and Some of His Descendants." Hopkins, 1921.)





Stephen D. Field

FIELD

STEPHEN DUDLEY FIELD, son of Honorable Jonathan Edwards and Mary Ann (Stuart) Field, was born January 31, 1846, in Stockbridge, where he died May 18, 1913. He was educated at Williams Academy, Reid Hoffman's School in Stockbridge, and at Dutchess County Academy in Poughkeepsie, New York. At the time of the laying of the Atlantic cable by his uncle, Cyrus West Field, in 1858, a special office was set up in Stockbridge and the receipt of the first message so excited his youthful imagination and interest in telegraphy that in 1862, when only sixteen years of age, he went to California where he spent the next seventeen years, engaged in telegraphy and electrical engineering. He worked as a telegraph operator for the California State Telegraph Company and later in a similar capacity for the Collins Overland Telegraph in British Columbia. He became an inspector with the San Francisco Fire Alarm Telegraph Company and while thus employed conceived many original ideas for improvement. In 1872 he organized the California Electric Works for the

FIELD

development of his own inventions, some of which were the multiple-call district telephone box and a stock ticker of much greater speed than any then in use, and which led to the organization of the Commercial Telegram Company. Another, and one of his most important inventions, was the substitution of a dynamo for the large galvanic batteries heretofore used to generate the current for sending messages. This method involved radical changes in design which resulted in tremendous savings in operating costs and maintenance. He sold his interests in this system to the Western Union Telegraph Company, for whom he installed it in New York City, displacing sixty tons of batteries.

He returned to Stockbridge in 1879 and began to experiment with a design for an electric railway, a subject in which he for some time had been keenly interested. He used one of the barns on his estate as a workshop and laboratory and built a locomotive four feet high and ten feet long capable of carrying two persons. A special track was laid on his grounds and he became convinced that the electric railway

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was practical and feasible. Later, in collaboration with Thomas A. Edison, further improvements were made and an electric railway was exhibited at the Chicago Railway Exposition in 1883. Mr. Field may well be called a pioneer in electric railroading which at that time was receiving the attention of leading engineers in this country and abroad. Soon others began to dispute his right to his invention and in order to avoid expensive litigation he disposed of his interests.

From 1898 to 1900 Mr. Field was resident engineer in charge of the construction of an electric railway in Geneva, Switzerland. His last major project was the installation, in 1909, of a quadruplex telegraph between Key West and Havana.

Mr. Field invented and patented more than two hundred electrical devices among which may be mentioned the annunciator, electric elevator, police patrol telegraph, electric stage illumination, the central station for light and power and the method whereby four messages can be sent simultaneously over a single wire.

FIELD

Mr. Field maintained a residence in Yonkers, New York, and in Stockbridge, where his estate was known as "The Homestead". He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Stephen Dudley Field married, in San Francisco, September 30, 1871, Celestine Butters, daughter of Henry Augustus and Sarah Lucinda (Finney) Butters. She was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 22, 1852, and died in Stockbridge, June 3, 1946.


("Field Genealogy, Being the Record of all the Field Family in America, whose Ancestors were in this Country Prior to 1700." Pierce, 1901 — "Record of the Life of David Dudley Field, His Ancestors and Descendants." Field, 1931 — "Stockbridge 1739-1939 A Chronicle." Sedgwick and Marquand, 1939 — "Dictionary of American Biography." Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931 — "Boston Transcript" May 19, 1931 — Massachusetts vital records — "The Electrical World." vol. LXI.)





D. J. Linn

FIELD

AVID DUDLEY FIELD, son of Stephen Dudley and Celestine (Butters) Field, was born in San Francisco, April 12, 1875, and died in Stockbridge, October 11, 1941. He was educated in Yonkers High School, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1897.

He entered the employ of the New York Telephone Company in 1898 as a service inspector in the traffic department, remaining with the Company for the next forty years, with the exception of two years which he spent in Geneva, Switzerland, as an assistant to his father who was in charge of the construction of an electric railway in that country. He advanced through various positions to assistant to the vice-president, Personnel, and held this office until his retirement from active business in 1937.

Mr. Field was a resident of New York City and had a summer home in Stockbridge where he took an active interest in civic affairs. In 1937 he deeded a large tract of land to the Laurel Hill Association, the

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first and now world-renowned village improvement society in America. He was a member of the Players and the Camera Club. He was unmarried.


("New York Herald-Tribune" October 12, 1941 — "New York Times" October 12, 1941 — "Telephone Review" May, 1937 and November, 1941.)





David Casner

GESSNER

AVID GESSNER, founder and president of the David Gessner Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, internationally known manufacturers of textile machinery, was recognized throughout the industry as a mechanical genius and an inventor of note.

He was born in Aue, Saxony, Germany, February 14, 1859, and died in Worcester, December 17, 1942. His ancestors were for several generations weavers and later manufacturers of cloth in Germany and through the years their skill and ability were handed down from father to son. At the time of David Gessner's birth the family was firmly established as one of the best-known and most influential in the cloth manufacturing industry on the continent.

David Gessner was the son of Ernst and Marie (Lauckner) Gessner. His father was the founder of the famous Gessner Works in Aue and was the first in the family to change from the manufacturing of cloth to that of textile machinery on a large scale. He invented several machines, some of which revolu-

GESSNER

tionized the industry and became known throughout the world. From him David Gessner inherited his mechanical bent and received his early training. He attended the elementary school in his native town, after which he completed the regular course in the academy of Schneeberg where he received his first technical instruction. He then entered his father's factory, where he began at the bottom and worked his way through the various departments until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches.

In the Spring of 1876, at the age of seventeen, he came to the United States with the intention of furthering his technical education. He had several letters of introduction to manufacturers in Worcester where his father's machines were well-known, and found no difficulty in securing employment. After working in various Worcester mills and shops, among them the Crompton Loom Works, then owned by the inventor George Crompton and now known as the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, he began to introduce his father's machines in the New

GESSNER

England mills. At first he had them made from his own blue prints by Curtis and Marble in Worcester but in a short time, showing the same inventive genius that had made his father famous, he established himself as a manufacturer of textile machinery and opened a shop on Union Street. In this venture he was successful from the very beginning and his machinery soon gained a reputation for its efficiency and productivity resulting in a constantly increasing demand from textile manufacturers.

By 1907 his business had grown to such an extent that his shop on Union Street which he had enlarged from time to time, could no longer produce the machinery for which he had orders and he moved to larger quarters on Fremont Street where the present factory, built according to his own plans and specifications, is located.

During World War I the business was incorporated under the firm name David Gessner Company with Mr. Gessner as president. Since that time the Company, under his able management continued its

GESSNER

steady growth and extended its business throughout the United States, Canada and many foreign countries.

Mr. Gessner was highly regarded as one of Worcester's leading manufacturers and inventors and as one of its representative and public spirited citizens. In his younger days he took an active part in community and club life but in later years he withdrew from such activities and devoted his time to his business and his family. He retained his membership in the Worcester Lodge No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the Steuben Society of Boston. He was a communicant of the Adams Square Congregational Church. He was active in the management of his Company and was engaged in improving its products through new inventions to the very last.

The untimely death of his son, David Gessner, Jr., for whom he had great hopes as his successor, undoubtedly hastened his death which was a great blow to his associates in business, his employees and his many friends.

GESSNER


David Gessner married (first) Lavaunt Andrews who died in 1902 and he married (second) Gertrude C. Gunther. They were the parents of David Gessner, Jr., of whom further.





David Gessner, Jr.

GESSNER

AVID GESSNER, JR., son of David and Gertrude C. (Gunter) Gessner, was born December 15, 1906, in Worcester, where he died October 15, 1942.

He was a graduate of the Adams Street School and of the North High School in Worcester, and like his father showed remarkable talent for mathematics and an interest of a mechanical nature at an early age. His father, anxious to develop these traits, determined to give him the best advantages possible and accordingly took him to Germany where he was enrolled as a student in a highly technical textile school in Cottbus which he attended fifteen months. He then returned to the United States and completed a two year course at the Philadelphia Textile school where he was a member of the Phi Psi fraternity.

Having completed his technical education he entered his father's business, well equipped to uphold the family tradition as a manufacturer and inventor and eventually to succeed his father. At the time of his untimely death he had reached the position of assistant treasurer of the David Gessner Company.

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David Gessner, Jr., married Margaret Jean Stout and they were the parents of David Marshall Gessner, born July 2, 1937.



SHAW

ABRAHAM SHAW, immigrant ancestor of the family hereinafter under consideration, was a resident in the village of Northowram in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and came to New England with his wife and five children in 1636. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman on March 9, 1636. In October of that year his house was destroyed by fire and he moved to Dedham, where he became active in the affairs of the community. He was the first man to sign the famous covenant during the winter of 1636/37 in which one hundred and twenty-five Dedham citizens pledged themselves to mutual help and protection. On November 4, 1636, he received a grant of "coal and iron ore which may be found in any common land in this country's disposing", and on February 12, 1637, he was given permission to erect a corn mill. He was instrumental in building the first bridge across the Charles River and was elected constable of Dedham September 6, 1638. He eventually moved to Cambridge where he died. The date of his death is not recorded.

SHAW

Abraham Shaw married in England, June 24, 1616, Bridget Best, daughter of Henry Best of Ovenden. She was baptized April 9, 1592, and died probably in Dedham, and apparently before her husband, as she is not mentioned in his will which was made in 1638.

("Shaw: A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw." Turner, 1936—"History of Bridgewater, Massachusetts." Mitchell, 1897.—"Shaw Genealogy, descendants of Abraham." Holland, 1921.)

JOHN SHAW, son of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw, was born in Northowram, Yorkshire, England, May 23, 1630, and died in Weymouth, Massachusetts, September 16, 1704. He came to New England with his parents in 1636 and after his father's death settled in Weymouth, where he spent the remainder of his life.

He was a farmer, and a deacon in the church. He died intestate and the inventory of his estate amounted to four hundred and seventy-one pounds and five shillings.

SHAW

He married, about 1652, Alice Philips, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Jepson) Philips.

("Shaw: A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw." Turner, 1936.—"Shaw Genealogy, descendants of Abraham." Holland, 1921. Weymouth vital records to 1850.)

JOHN SHAW, son of John and Alice (Philips) Shaw, was born about 1654 in Weymouth, where he died March 2, 1718. He was known as Deacon John.

He married Hannah Whitmarsh, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Reed) Whitmarsh. She was born March 25, 1661, in Weymouth and died May 4, 1736.

("Shaw: A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw." Turner, 1936.—"Shaw Genealogy, descendants of Abraham." Holland, 1921. Weymouth vital records to 1850.)

JOSEPH SHAW, son of John and Hannah (Whitmarsh) Shaw, was born in Weymouth, where he died November 13, 1774. He married (first) Sarah Blancher, daughter of John and Abigail (Phelps)

SHAW

Blancher. She was born in Weymouth, August 18, 1686, and died July 18, 1716. He married (second) Mary Blancher, sister of his first wife. She was born August 1, 1689. The date of her death is not recorded.

(“Shaw: A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw.” Turner, 1936.—“Shaw Genealogy, descendants of Abraham.” Holland, 1921. Weymouth vital records to 1850.)

CAPTAIN EBENEZER SHAW, son of Joseph and Mary (Blancher) Shaw, was born in Weymouth, April 23, 1718, and died in Abington, Massachusetts, November 21, 1796. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Rindge, New Hampshire, which was incorporated as a town in 1768. He was a staunch patriot and among the first to sign the “Association Test”, a document circulated by the Committee of Safety for New Hampshire, in which the signers pledged their loyalty to the American cause. He served as a lieutenant in Captain Cobb’s company and fought in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He also saw service with Colonel Daniel Moore’s regiment in the New Hampshire Volunteers and was promoted to the rank of captain. He was mustered

SHAW

out at Saratoga on October 8, 1777, and allowed eight days traveling time.

Captain Ebenezer Shaw married, September 2, 1740, Ann Colson, daughter of John and Susannah (Lincoln) Colson. She was born in Weymouth, January 1, 1725, and died in Abington, February 15, 1799.

(“Shaw: A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw.” Turner, 1936.—“Shaw Genealogy, descendants of Abraham.” Holland, 1921.—“History of Rindge, New Hampshire.” Stearns, 1875.)

EBENEZER SHAW, JR., son of Captain Ebenezer and Ann (Colson) Shaw, was born in Weymouth, September 30, 1741, and died in Abington, July 10, 1817/18.

He came to Rindge with his father and returned later to Abington. He also served during the Revolution in the same regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers as his father.

He married, December 11, 1765, Sarah Porter, daughter of Richard and Ruth (Whitman) Porter.

SHAW

She was born August 22, 1746. The date of her death is not recorded.

("Shaw: A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw." Turner, 1936.—"History of Rindge, New Hampshire." Stearns, 1875.)

SILAS SHAW, son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Sarah (Porter) Shaw, was born in Abington, March 31, 1767, and died in Amherst, Massachusetts, April 28, 1848. He was a farmer and according to records was living in Rindge, New Hampshire, at the time of marriage.

He married Lucy White, daughter of Micah White. She was born in 1775 and died April 2, 1838.

("Western Massachusetts. A History 1636-1925." Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1926. Abington vital records to 1850.—Bridgewater vital records to 1850.)

CUSHING SHAW, son of Silas and Lucy (White) Shaw, was born in Hawley, Massachusetts, February 24, 1804, and died in South Amherst, Massachusetts, August 13, 1873. During the early part of his life he was engaged in the manufacturing of potash in Hawley, and later moved to Northampton where he

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was the proprietor of a hotel. He operated this successfully for a number of years until it was destroyed by fire and he suffered a heavy loss. He then moved to Huntington and later to South Amherst, where he purchased a small farm on which he lived until the time of his death.

He married, before 1835, Betsey Sanford, daughter of William Sanford of Hawley. She was born in Hawley, August 19, 1799, and died in Amherst, December 11, 1882.

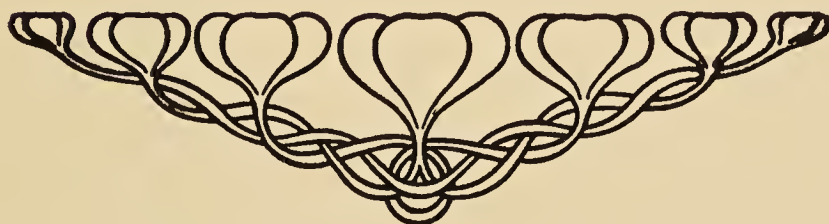
("History of the Town of Hawley."
Atkins, 1887.—Abington vital records to 1850.)

FREDERICK CUSHING SHAW, son of Cushing and Betsey (Sanford) Shaw, was born in Hawley in 1836 and died in Easthampton, Massachusetts, January 22, 1907. He lived the greater part of his life in Easthampton, where he was associated with Lemuel Pyncheon Lyman in the operation of large saw-mills. Upon his retirement from active business he purchased a farm in Easthampton where he lived until his death.

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He married (first), April 23, 1862, Sarah Pomeroy Lyman, daughter of Lemuel Pynchon and Sally (Pomeroy) Lyman. She was born November 23, 1831, and died September 15, 1867. He married (second), October 22, 1868, Sarah Maria Lyman, daughter of Samuel Mosely and Harriet (Avery) Lyman. She was born May 25, 1841, and died January 4, 1933.

("Western Massachusetts. A History 1636-1925." Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1926.—"Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America." Coleman, 1872. Massachusetts vital records.)





Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Edward S. Shaw

SHAW

JUDGE EDWARD LYMAN SHAW, son of Frederick Cushing and Sarah Maria (Lyman) Shaw, was born in Easthampton, August 12, 1875, and died while on a vacation in Nokomis, Florida, February 6, 1943.

He was educated in the public and high schools of Easthampton and at Williston Seminary, and in 1895 began the study of law in the offices of Hammond and Field in Northampton, being admitted to the Bar in 1897. His lifelong friend, President Calvin Coolidge, was a fellow student with the same firm. Judge Shaw immediately began to practice in Northampton and in 1900 formed a partnership with Judge William A. Bassett. In 1919 he was appointed justice of the Superior Court by President Coolidge, at that time Governor of Massachusetts, and served on the Bench until 1922, when he retired to become senior partner of the well-known law firm Shaw, Hickey and Cook.

He was an eminently successful lawyer but his activities were by no means confined to his profession.

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He was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Northampton in October, 1921, and president in May, 1923, succeeding the late Judge Bassett. Judge Shaw held this position with honor and distinction for more than twenty years and during his administration deposits increased from two and one half million to well over four million dollars and new departments and activities were organized in spite of the fact that the times were the most difficult known in modern banking history. The First National Bank of Northampton under his able management became the leading financial institution in the city and one of the strongest in the Commonwealth.

In 1923 Judge Shaw was elected a director of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company and served as such until 1926 when he became vice-president and president in 1934. He was elected president of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company in 1923 and when this concern merged with the United Elastic Corporation in 1927 he became president and chair-

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man of the Board of the new organization. He held these positions at the time of his death.

Judge Shaw took an active interest in the affairs of Northampton and there was hardly a phase of community life with which he, at one time or another, was not identified. As a great lawyer, banker and industrialist he had risen, entirely through his own efforts and ability, to an undisputed position as one of the leading citizens of Northampton. The following excerpts from an address delivered in the Superior Court shortly after his death express fittingly the high regard and affection in which he was held:

“In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, Edward Lyman Shaw passed from this life. No warning foreshadowed his going. He appeared to be in full strength when stricken. This County was stunned by this sudden and unexpected event. The people of this City realized at once that a calamity had befallen them. They would no longer be able to receive his wise counsel or to rely on his understanding ear. His ripened experience, singular insight, and rare sagacity with respect to pending problems would not now

SHAW

be available for the public welfare. Sorrow was universal.****

“His success at the Bar was early established. He engaged in laborious pursuits of his profession with a vitality which with his ability could bring but one result, and he achieved a proud success. He became a great lawyer. He was sound and safe as an advisor. He tried a case handsomely and effectively. He was methodical, discriminating, always forceful and eloquent in arguing a question of fact or law, whether to the Court or a Jury.****

“As a member of the Superior Court he possessed all that it takes to be a good Judge. He was impartial. He had an ample stock of common sense. He had legal learning, integrity, patience, courtesy and perhaps above all a sound knowledge of human nature as exemplified by the attorneys and witnesses who appeared before him. He let the attorneys try their cases. His perceptions were quick and keen. There was with him no perfunctory performance of duties.

“He showed in his family and social life a delicate sensibility and graciousness and a peculiar refinement of manner which made him a delightful companion. Fortunate was the man who knew him.

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“After being on the Bench for two years he returned to private practice, altho at that time the Worcester Bar brought forth a petition requesting that he stay on, and Judge Aiken, Chief Justice of the Superior Court called him to his home in Greenfield and asked him to reconsider, and told him that men of his capabilities and understanding should remain on the Bench. However, because of his love for his family and his home surroundings, he stood fast in his decision to leave the Bench, and in the fall of 1921 he resigned.****

“The test of manhood is the faithful performance of duty in every relation of life, not striving for notoriety, but in the quiet and conscientious doing of every act. In estimating a man's character, we may justly ascribe the greatest praise to that character which is so well rounded as to completely respond to those varied yet fundamental duties — loyalty to God, to Country, and to Family. Judge Shaw was honest in performing to the best of his ability the requirements imposed in all these relations.”

The following resolutions were adopted at the time of Judge Shaw's death:

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By the committee on resolutions of the Bar Association:

“WHEREAS we desire to honor the memory of the Hon. Edward L. Shaw who became a member of this Bar March 3, 1897, and was a Justice of this Court from 1919 to 1921:

“BE IT RESOLVED that in his death not only the Bar but the entire community in which he lived has sustained a distinct loss.

“He was a profound student, well grounded in the law, possessed a fine mind and was early recognized as a learned lawyer and a safe counsellor. As a trial lawyer he was tactful and resourceful but always honorable; of easy manners, dignified in his demeanor with a pleasing personality; an able, eloquent, and vigorous advocate.

“His genial smile and cheerful words will be missed, not only by members of the Bar but also by those with whom he came in daily contact in the course of his other activities.

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these Resolutions be presented to the Honorable Justices of our Superior Court, with the request that the same be spread upon its records, and that a copy

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thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

By the First National Bank of Northampton:

"RESOLVED: That the Directors of the First National Bank of Northampton record their profound sorrow on the death of Judge Edward L. Shaw which occurred in Florida on February 6, 1943.

"Judge Shaw was elected Vice President October 1, 1921, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge William G. Bassett. For over twenty years he managed the affairs of the bank with eminent success and distinction; his administration has guided its affairs through years of prosperity and post-war depression to the position of high regard and respect it enjoys today. As President and Trust Officer, he carried to those positions of trust a wealth of business and legal experience. He was a leader in banking and industrial circles, not because he sought leadership, but because others sought his sound judgment and counsel.

"He was a genial associate and friend, loyal and generous in meeting the obligations of life. He furnished qualities to which we pay our tribute and appreciation, and we place on record

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our sense of sorrow, both individually and as an organization, and our recognition that in the death of Judge Shaw we all suffer a common loss.

“We hereby direct that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Board and a copy of the same sent to his family.”

By the United Elastic Corporation:

“WHEREAS, Edward Lyman Shaw, President of the United Elastic Corporation, has been drafted for larger activities in the Great Beyond, be it resolved

“With profound sorrow, we desire to express our deep regret in the untimely passing of Edward Lyman Shaw on February 6, 1943.

“‘Judge’, as we happily called him, served this corporation as director, president, chairman of the board, from its inception on October 3, 1927, having prior to that time held the office of President of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company, the corporation into which, under a change of name, Conant, Houghton & Co., the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, and the George S. Colton Elastic Web Company, were merged.

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“Organizing several companies into one large smooth-running corporation presented many problems, and the man who assumed the leadership of such an effort in unity, found himself confronted with many trying situations, no inconsiderable portion of which he wisely left to the element of time to ‘iron out.’

“In the handling of his duties, Judge Shaw showed himself a patient, courteous, conscientious thinker who made for this corporation a masterful moderator.

“Eulogy is not necessary. Actions speak for themselves. On all sides we hear the thoughtful comment, ‘The Judge will be very much missed.’

“This resolve, the sentiment of the directors, officers and employees of the United Elastic Corporation, we desire entered upon the corporation records and a copy sent to the family of Judge Shaw and to the press.”

The following letter from Mr. Archibald V. Galbraith, Headmaster of Williston Academy, of which Judge Shaw was a trustee, was received by Mrs. Shaw:

“At a meeting of the Williston Trustees in April sorrow was expressed by the members of

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the Board for the death of your husband together with a deep sense of personal loss. At the same time a Committee was appointed to draw up a Minute to be presented at the next meeting. Many of the Trustees are men who regarded Ed as a valued and congenial friend of long standing. They would all wish you to know that they had a deep affection and appreciation of him both as personal friend and as colleague on the Board.****”

The following editorial is quoted from the “*Daily Hampshire Gazette*” dated February 8, 1943:

“The sudden death of Judge Edward L. Shaw, in Florida last Saturday, marks the end of a career that made him one of the most outstanding citizens of Northampton, Easthampton and the county. Eminently successful as a lawyer, he won deserved elevation to the superior court bench, where he might have remained with added distinction, but after a few years he resigned because the post did not entirely appeal to him.

“Practice of law and affairs of business interested him more, and he generally preferred to be at home save for periods when he went on trips to indulge in his favorite hobby, fishing, both in northern and southern water. In his

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younger days he was an enthusiastic horseman, owning both driving and saddle horses.

"Despite the prominence and importance of the positions he held as a senior member of a law firm, as president of the First National Bank here, and as president of the United Elastic Corporation of Easthampton, Judge Shaw was little in the limelight — and that was by natural choice, for he was of the retiring stay-in-the background type.

"Throughout his career, in the three varied places he held, he established a reputation for fairness and integrity and sound judgment. He was never a man to make hurried off-hand decisions, but weighed matters carefully and reached conclusions after deep deliberation. He was not of the type to rush matters, but preferred rather to let time do a little operating on its own in the realization that many things 'will iron out' of themselves if given a chance.

"Judge Shaw was noted for his 'common sense' approach to all problems as contrasted with theories of precedents.

"Serving as president of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics company in Easthampton, he became head of the United Elastic corporation when that was organized with the Glendale company, the

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George S. Colton Elastic company and the East-hampton Rubber Thread company, and outside companies, also, when that important merger became advisable. The judge was just the man to bring together the different elements and to give wise counsel as an official, and as a lawyer, although he was not active in operation of the plants. He has been described by one of his associates as an ideal 'moderator.'

"In all his dealings people had confidence in his honesty and fairness. Judge Shaw was head of the First National Bank here when it decided on the erection of its new building, and it was carried through with thoroughness and dispatch, though it had to be done under difficulties. His presidency there was marked by good progress, though he served through one of the most difficult periods — the ten-year and more depression.

"The judge was of the quiet but congenial type and his leisure time was spent mostly with his home and family. He was a pal to his boys and in their younger days he was often seen on hikes with them and the companionship of father and sons was ideally close, and more of this thing the world can stand.

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"The judge's death leaves two outstanding posts to be filled. He will be greatly missed as a citizen and as a valued official."

The funeral of Judge Shaw was conducted with impressive ceremony from the First Congregational Church of Northampton of which he was a member.

Fraternally he was a member of Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Easthampton, of Royal Arch Chapter, Commandery of the Knights Templar, Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Springfield, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Pascummuck Club of Northampton.

Judge Edward Lyman Shaw married, September 7, 1898, Laura Cecille Root, daughter of Albert Ransford and Cecille (Gordon) Root of Easthampton, Massachusetts.

(Family data.)





Steel Engraving by M.J. Carr

Edward C. Shaw.

SHAW

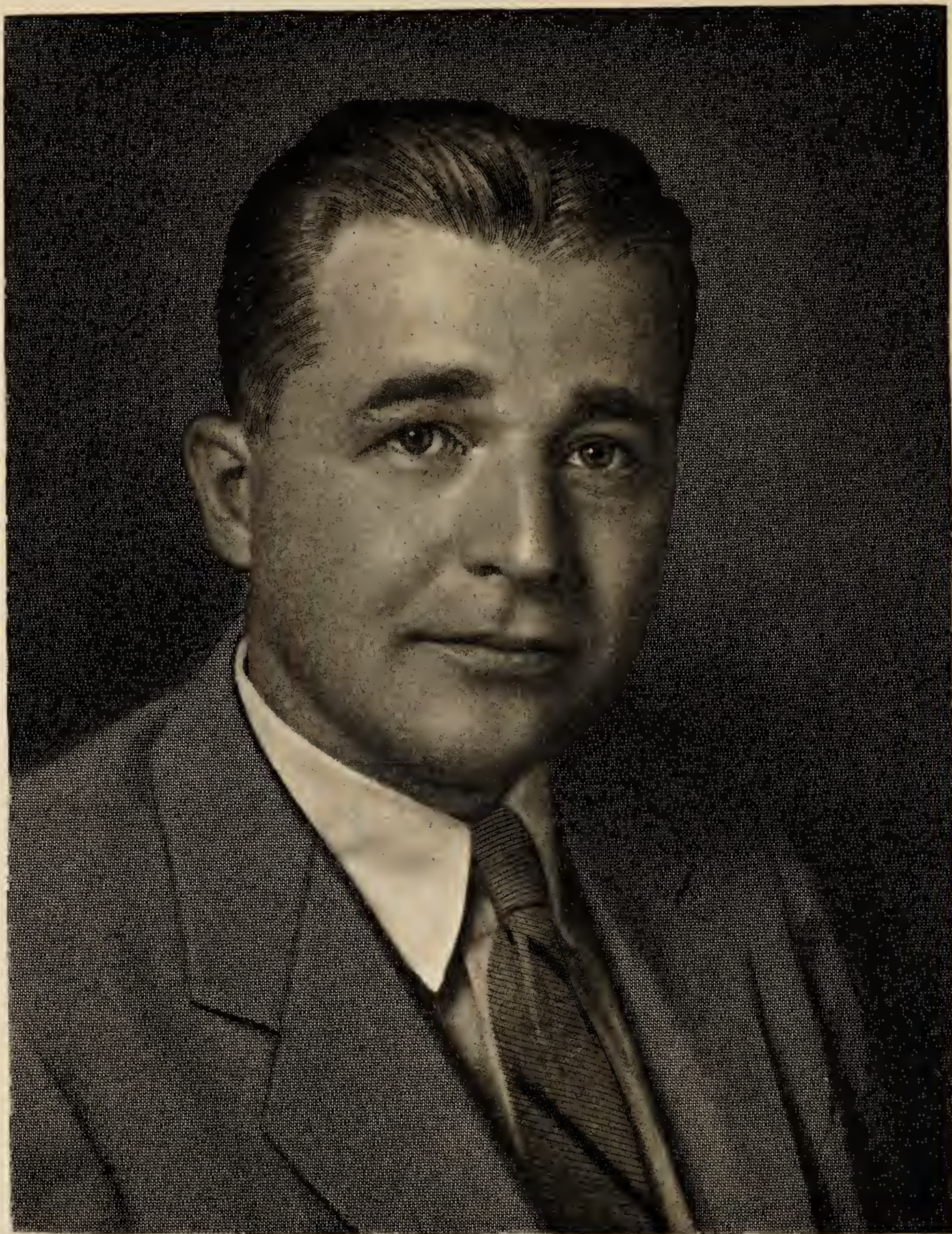
EDWARD CLIFTON SHAW, son of Judge Edward Lyman and Laura Cecille (Root) Shaw, was born in Easthampton, March 18, 1900, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 13, 1937. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Easthampton and at Williston Academy from which he graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1918. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1922. Upon graduation he became a draftsman for the Phoenixville Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and a year later accepted a position with the Norwood Engineering Company of Florence, Massachusetts. In 1932 he became sales engineer of the United Elastic Corporation in Easthampton, which office he held at the time of his death.

He married, September 7, 1929, Edith Eileen Culver, daughter of Howard and Bessie (Bovett) Culver of Dalton, Massachusetts.

Child:

Edward Culver, born December 4, 1930.

(Family data.)



Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Frederick R. Shaw

SHAW

RENNETH ROOT SHAW, son of Judge Edward Lyman and Laura Cecille (Root) Shaw, was born in Easthampton, June 18, 1905, and died in Boston, July 29, 1943.

He was educated in the schools of Easthampton and at Williston Academy from which he graduated in 1922, when he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1926.

Immediately upon graduation he found employment in the engineering department of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, where he remained a short time and then for a year was connected with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey in Newark, New Jersey.

In 1928 he entered the employ of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company and attained unusual success as an inventor and designer. He was elected a director of the Company in 1936, appointed assistant general manager in 1937 and assistant

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treasurer in 1942 and held these important positions at the time of his death.

Mr. Shaw invented and patented a method for making "elasticords" now being used extensively on telephone receivers. He also invented and patented a method for making ribbon rubber thread, an important item in the manufacturing of elastic fabrics.

Mr. Shaw was a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Northampton. He took a keen interest in community life and was active and popular in the Easthampton Rotary Club and the Pascummuck Club. During World War II he was an air raid warden in his district and served on the rationing board.

The following resolution is a fitting tribute to his memory and indicative of the high regard in which he was held:

"At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the United Elastic corporation in Boston, August 23, 1943, the following resolution was adopted:

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"In February, 1928, in his 22nd year, Kenneth Root Shaw entered the services of the Easthampton Rubber Thread company.

"Graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he stepped forth as an electrical engineer of truly remarkable native mechanical ability.

"His career with the Easthampton Rubber Thread company is in the finest sense a romance, he fell in love with his work, and the workers and officials fell in love with his even-tempered, understanding and likable personality. He revelled in mechanical study, ever seeking better, more economical ways to accomplish results. The very practical patents he created for the benefit of the corporations he held dear stand as a tribute to his genius. Solid achievement had been attained; promise for the future knew no limit.

"His untimely departure is a great loss to the community, to a host of friends, and a severe loss to the Easthampton Rubber Thread company and the United Elastic corporation.

"In grateful memory of the young man's fine qualities of mind and heart we place this tribute to 'Ken' Shaw on the record books of the company."

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Kenneth Root Shaw married, June 18, 1927, Margery Pierson Field of Brookline, Massachusetts, daughter of Alfred Bertram and Blanche Evans (Pierson) Field.

Children:

- (1) Joan Pierson, born February 19, 1929.
- (2) Kenneth Lawrence, born October 18, 1933.
- (3) Margery Anne, born August 29, 1940.

(Family data.)



SMITH

JOHN SMITH was born in England about 1795 and died in Barre, Massachusetts, July 18, 1859. He was a millwright and expert on cotton manufacturing methods and machinery, when as a young man he came to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where for a short time he was engaged in erecting textile machinery. He then located in Worcester County, Massachusetts, near Barre, where he contracted with the owners of the Boston and Barre Manufacturing Company, which up to this time had not been successful, to manufacture cotton cloth at a certain price per yard. Under his management the business prospered and earned large dividends for him and the stockholders.

After a few years of successful operation the mill was totally destroyed by fire and the owners, unwilling to re-build, sold the land and the water rights at auction. Mr. Smith, the successful bidder, erected a new mill and subsequently acquired the interests of all the stockholders. A small village inhabited by his employees, later called Smithville in his honor, grew up around the mill which he operated until the time

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of his death. He amassed a large fortune and was the owner of other mills in Shirley and Stoneville on the Blackstone River and after his death his business passed on to his two sons by whom it was profitably carried on under the firm name of C. W. and J. E. Smith.

John Smith is described as a "man of indomitable perseverance and energy." He took an active part in local politics and government, and served as selectman of Barre from 1844 to 1847 and as representative to the General Court from his district in 1851 and 1852. He was also noted for his love of fine horses and for the enjoyment he found in out-door life.

John Smith married, February 15, 1825, Clarissa Worcester, daughter of Sampson and Phebe (Willard) Worcester of West Boylston, and granddaughter of Dr. William and Dorcas (Whiting) Worcester of Tewksbury. She was born in Sterling, January 24, 1801, and died in Barre, January 21, 1862.

("History of Shirley, Massachusetts." Chandler, 1883—"The Descendants of Rev. William Worcester." Worcester, 1914 "History of Worcester and Its People." Nut, 1919—"History of Worcester County, Massachusetts." Hurd, 1889, vol. 1—Massachusetts vital records.)

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CHARLES WORCESTER SMITH, son of John and Clarissa (Worcester) Smith, was born in Shirley, November 24, 1828, and died in Barre, March 3, 1883. He attended the local schools and as a young man became an apprentice in his father's cotton mill in Smithville where he learned the manufacturing of cotton goods in all its branches. Upon the latter's death he and his brother became the owners of the mills in Smithville, Shirley and Stoneville which they continued to operate successfully. A few years later they acquired the Fredonia and the Phoenix mills located in Shirley.

Mr. Smith was known as one of the great manufacturers and outstanding citizens of his day and is described in "The History of the Town of Shirley, Massachusetts" by the Reverend Seth Chandler as "a man of great energy of character, of distinguished business ability, and abounding in good works."

Charles Worcester Smith married in Canton, Illinois, April 16, 1856, Josephine Caroline Lord, daughter of Thomas Durfee and Caroline (Bulkeley) Lord. She was born in Lyme, Connecticut, August



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

Harry Worcester Smith

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31, 1834, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 27, 1910.

(“The Descendants of Rev. William Worcester” Worcester, 1912 — “The Bulkeley, Rev. Peter Bulkeley” Jacobus, 1913 — “History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts,” Hurd, 1890 — “History of the Town of Shirley, Massachusetts” Chandler, 1883—“History of Worcester County, Massachusetts” Jewett, 1879.)

HARRY WORCESTER SMITH, son of Charles Worcester and Josephine Caroline (Lord) Smith, was born November 5, 1865, in Worcester where he died April 5, 1945. He attended the public schools and after graduating from High School entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Here he passed his first mid-year examinations and then transferred to the Lowell School of Design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he completed a course in design and weaving. Then, in order to gain further training in special fields, he decided to go abroad. He studied first at the Chemnitz Technical School in Germany, then at the School of Design in Glasgow, Scotland, and finally at the Bradford Technical School in England.

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Returning to Worcester, he began his business career in the loom works of his father-in-law, George Crompton, where he remained until shortly after Mr. Crompton's death in 1886 when he engaged in business for himself. He invested his share of his father's estate, \$70,000.00, in the purchase of the controlling interest in the Wachusett Mills in Worcester of which he became president. For the next eighteen years he operated this concern, manufacturing fine cotton goods until, because of adverse tariff legislation, it met with severe reverses. Mr. Smith lost not only his own fortune, but twice as much again, which had been invested by members of his family. Such a misfortune might well have discouraged a man of less energy and character, but it served Mr. Smith as an incentive to renewed effort and a firm resolve to recuperate his losses. This he did with remarkable success and in a comparatively short time all who had been interested with him were repaid dollar for dollar with compound interest.

Between 1897 and 1899 Mr. Smith had perfected a number of inventions which his experience as a

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manufacturer had suggested to him and in the course of a few years he received more than thirty patents. Some of these effected great savings in the cost of production, important improvements in looms and revolutionized the manufacture in ginghams, or drop box fabrics, in the United States and Europe. These patents from which Mr. Smith received large royalties were sold or leased to manufacturers abroad and at home, including the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works in Worcester and the Draper Company in Hopedale.

Mr. Smith was retained as a patent expert by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works for many years and his intimate knowledge of the great loss in time and money wasted in patent litigation, particularly in the early days, between George Crompton and the Knowles Loom Works, with which he was thoroughly familiar, led him to utilize this knowledge in a constructive, and for him, highly remunerative manner. He brought about the consolidation of several large concerns, notably the Crompton-Thayer Loom Works and the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,

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and thereby ended all pending litigation over his own patents.

In many other instances where competitors using his patents came into conflict he was instrumental in settling their differences and creating harmony. These experiences led him to establish himself as a "harmonizer" and to undertake consolidations in other fields of industry. In this he was eminently successful.

In 1910 he negotiated the sale of the Queen Dyeing Company of Providence to the United States Finishing Company for \$2,000,000 and later organized the Reed-Prentice Company a consolidation of the manufacturers of lathes in Worcester, with a capital of \$2,500,000. He also sold Thomas G. Plant's interests to the United Shoe Machinery Corporation for \$6,000,000 and on this, his biggest deal, his commission was five per cent. He had to bring suit against Mr. Plant and carry the case to the Supreme Court, where he was awarded \$354,000.

Mr. Smith's career as an inventor, manufacturer, financier and promoter is no less remarkable than the

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record he established as a collector, an author and in the field of sports, where his colorful personality, his expert horsemanship and his love of fair play made him one of the internationally best known figures of his day.

From earliest childhood Mr. Smith had an intense love of out-of-doors and especially of horses, as his father and grandfather had had before him, and it was as a horseman, that he gained his greatest fame, and for more than fifty years was an outstanding champion of clean sportsmanship. He was a member of all the famous Hunt Clubs in the East, including Piping Rock Club on Long Island and the Norfolk Hunt Club, and at various times he served as Master of Hounds of Piedmont Hunt, Loudoun Hunt and Virginia Foxhounds, of Virginia; Grafton Hounds, of which he was also a founder; Brunswick Foxhounds; and the Genesee Valley Upland Country, where he was winner of the historic point-to-point steeplechase for three seasons, and in 1895 won the only moon-light steeplechase that had ever been run in the United States. He won many other sporting events,

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among them in 1896 the high jump in Boston on "Sure Pop", and in 1900 the \$10,000 steeplechase of America at Morris Park on "The Cad", winning again with this famous horse the Grand National at Sheepshead Bay in 1901. The same year he also won the Myopia Steeplechase in Massachusetts and the Hempstead Cup at Long Island. In 1907 he won the Gentlemen's race at Saratoga, and in 1929, 1930 and 1931 the hunt trials at Aiken and Camden, South Carolina.

In the late 1930's and when he was over seventy years of age, Mr. Smith rode with General, then Colonel George S. Patton, Jr., who at that time was Master of the Cobbler Hunt in Virginia. In an article in the Worcester Telegram Mr. Smith wrote of General Patton: "We all admired his pluck and speed . . . he rode hard and was able to keep up with us two thirds of the way."

He drove his celebrated tandem "Sky High" and "Sue Woodstock" at Madison Square Garden, where in three shows he carried off the highest honors and won the first sporting tandem prize ever awarded in

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America, and later won the cup for the test tandem driver at the Readville Horse Show in Massachusetts. He also drove his well-remembered four-in-hand, in which one of the leaders was the celebrated gray horse "Ting-a-ling", which he purchased from a street car company and which his close friend David Grey described in his book "Gallops."

Mr. Smith took great pride in training his own hunters and steeplechasers from two and three year olds, which he purchased from leading stud farms. He also bred his own foxhounds and won the Foxhound Pack prize at Madison Square Garden four times. In 1905 he won the famous match between his own American bred hounds and the English bred hounds owned by Mr. H. Henry Higginson of Boston. He became recognized as an authority on horses and hounds and served as judge at many of the principal shows in the country.

In 1912 he was invited to become Master of the Westmeath Hunt, one of the most famous in Ireland, and thus had the distinction of being the first American to be chosen Master of a Hunt in Great

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Britain. He took eighteen of his hunters and his pack of Grafton hounds to Ireland where he leased "Portloman", an historic estate on the shores of Loch Owel, renowned because of a visit of the first Duke of Wellington. He entertained and was entertained by personages of high rank and during his stay made many intimate and lasting friendships. His arrival in Ireland received much publicity and at the end of the hunting season the "London Telegraph" in its resume of sports said "Harry Worcester Smith, Master of Westmeath, came over with the reputation as a hard rider. That puts it mildly; he is an abnormally hard rider." He was one of the few Americans mentioned in the English "Who's Who."

Always an ardent advocate of clean sport, Mr. Smith organized the first Sportsmen's Dinner given in America, to which representatives of breeding and racing stables, the polo field, steeplechasing and the kennels were invited. On this occasion Mr. August Belmont, in his address said: "You have certainly responded eagerly to the call issued by Mr. Harry W. Smith, as good a sportsman as the best of us and with the energy of a dozen of us."

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Mr. Smith published many articles and books on sports, including "A Sporting Tour Through Ireland, England, Wales and France"; "The True American Foxhound"; "Fox Hunting in America"; "The Cubbing Season"; "Amateur Sunday Games"; "The Pulse of the People" and many others. He reviewed regularly "For the Sake of Sport in America", and other publications dealing with recreation, hunting, racing and travelling. The Toronto, Canada, "Star Weekly" of June 21, 1924, said of him: "Mr. Harry Worcester Smith is the most interesting and best informed writer on racing and hunting matters on this Continent." He was asked to contribute the sections on steeplechasing and hurdling in the United States and Canada to the fourteenth edition of Encyclopedia Britannica.

He was a staunch Republican but never sought public office. He did, however, accept an appointment as a member of the Park Commission of Worcester in 1916 and served six years. He was active in improving the public park system and became known as the father of Public Golf Links. During

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his term as Park Commissioner he had the honor of entertaining President Theodore Roosevelt at Lordvale, his estate in Grafton, and of driving Mr. Roosevelt and Senator George Frisbie Hoar around the City of Worcester in his six horse tally-ho.

Lordvale, so named after Mr. Smith's mother, was one of the show places of New England. It contained one of the most complete sporting libraries in the country with many autographed editions and a large collection of prints of famous horses. In 1940 this historic home was destroyed by fire, at an estimated loss of \$100,000. Fortunately many valuable paintings, tapestries and antiques were carried to safety, and the garages, estate office and servants quarters were undamaged. Mr. Smith also maintained a shooting box in Aiken, South Carolina. He named it "Woolworth House" and claimed that nothing in it cost over ten cents. He had a country estate in Petersham, Massachusetts, where he won the love and gratitude of the residents by his leadership in their fight to save the ancient church at the time property

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in that section was condemned for the Metropolitan Water District.

Much has been written about Harry Worcester Smith during his life and since his death and his life-long friend, Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, director of the American Antiquarian Society, has collected practically everything that has been printed at home and abroad. From this collection of source material and with Mr. Brigham's permission the following has been chosen:

From the New York Herald of October 18, 1929,
by Frank F. Dole.

"The name of Harry Worcester Smith means something to every devotee of the dog game, every lover of the thoroughbred and their brothers of the show ring, persons of society, those who ride to the hounds, those engaged in the great textile industry and those interested in civic betterment, particularly in and around Worcester, Mass., where Mr. Smith has always made his home.

"To the dog fans the name means one interested in grey-hounds, foxterriers and fox-hounds. To the racing followers it means a

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gentleman rider and turfman of distinction. To those of the horse show it means an expert judge and horseman. To those of society, Mr. Smith is a genial comrade and a complete gentleman.

“Those who follow the hounds know him as one who, in spite of his years, can still lead the hunt. In the textile industry he is known as the inventor of the standard automatic color loom and holder of about forty other patents bringing him large annual royalties. To his neighbors he is a man interested in the advancement of his community, yet preferring to serve in the ranks rather than to accept public office.

“And to all of them, in all these varied walks, Harry Worcester Smith is preeminently a fine sportsman, playing every game cleanly, rejoicing in an honest victory and graceful in defeat. Perhaps no better idea can be given of him than is drawn from the fact that although an ardent devotee of racing, he has never bet on a horse race and yet lists under the head of ‘winnings’ the rewards that have come from his efforts in the industrial field. To him, life is just a great and glorious game, and under all vicissitudes and in all its phases he is playing it with the same keenness and fervor that enabled him twenty-five years ago, to bring home his own hunter, The Cad, a winner in the Champion Steeplechase

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of America, beating a field of six of the ablest professional jockeys in the country, taking the big end of the \$10,000 purse and setting a record for the course of three and a half miles.

"In the late 80's and early 90's Mr. Smith rode at Pimlico, Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Belmont Park and Saratoga, competing against the best professional steeplechase jockeys. At the time he tipped the scales at 143 pounds and measured five feet eight.

Today he weighs the same and, through abstention from smoking and intoxicants, he still rides brilliantly. For instance, last month, at the Groton Horse Show, he rode and won in the thoroughbred class, and the same afternoon took the half-mile race at catchweights, beating three professional riders and giving away from twelve to fifteen pounds.

"In August, while judging hunters at the Derby Show, near Buffalo, there came into the champion class for hunters six riders who had been on their mounts throughout the show. To test the horses, Mr. Smith, in walking clothes, mounted the six entries and rode them, one after another, scoring two tips for the thirty jumps."

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From the Worcester Gazette, August 7, 1945, by
Robert Washburn.

"Any honest estimate of Harry Worcester Smith must be one of shadow and sunshine. He had his unfortunate peculiarities, many. This admission cinches the sincerety of these sentences.

"And yet in the history of Worcester he will stand out as a net asset, quite alone of his kind. He was versatile and excellent, no one more so in his field. He was brilliant and picturesque. He was a sportsman, a horseman unexcelled and a Lawsonesque writer. They won't make another of his kind. The mould is broken."

The following is from "The Field" in London, England, by Sir Theodore Cook.

"Dedicated to the author of 'A Sporting Tour Through Ireland, England, Wales and France':

"Right and left the leaders wheel,
Seeking gap and gate,
Catch his head and give him heel;
Ride your country straight;
Fences are by fortune made,
Not by rule of thumb,
Ride him at them unafraid,
Take them as they come."

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Harry Worcester Smith married, October 19, 1892, Mildred Mary Crompton, daughter of George and Mary Christina (Pratt) Crompton.

Children:

- (1) Crompton, born October 16, 1893, married Margot Kittredge, daughter of William Gholson and Katherine (Leaman) Kittredge.

Children:

- (I) Crompton, born October 16, 1937.
 - (II) Virginia Kittredge, born October 23, 1939.
 - (III) Kitty Phillips, born April 6, 1941.
- (2) Isabel Crompton, born August 31, 1899, married Francis Marbury MacDuffie, son of Rufus Leighton and Isabel (Marbury) MacDuffie.

Children:

- (I) Isabel Virginia, born May 15, 1921.
 - (II) Marbury, born April 16, 1924.
 - (III) Crompton, born June 3, 1926.

("History of Worcester and Its People"
Nutt, 1919 — "History of Massachusetts
Industries" Stone, 1930 — Family data.)



WHITE

ELDER JOHN WHITE, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born probably in England about 1596 and died in Hartford, Connecticut, 1683/84. He came to America in the ship "*Lyon*", which sailed from Land's End, England, in June, 1632, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in September of that year. He settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, joining other settlers who were followers of Reverend Thomas Hooker, and was allotted about thirty acres of land. He was made a freeman March 4, 1633, and served as selectman.

In October, 1635, he sold his home in Cambridge and in June, 1636, joined a company which, under Reverend Mr. Hooker, made its way through the wilderness and settled Hartford, Connecticut. Here he became an original proprietor and was assigned considerable land. He became prominent in civic and public affairs and served as selectman in 1642, 1646, 1651 and 1656.

In 1647, soon after the death of Reverend Mr. Hooker, differences arose among his followers, and in

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1650 Elder John White was a leader in the movement to found the settlement of Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was granted a large allotment of land. He served on numerous committees, as selectman in 1662, 1663, 1665 and as representative to the General Court in 1664 and 1669. He returned to Hartford about 1670 and became an Elder of the new church known as the South Church. His will is on file at the Probate Office in Hartford and the inventory of his estate amounted to one hundred and ninety pounds and nine shillings.

Elder John White married, in England, Mary. Surname unknown.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL WHITE, son of Elder John and Mary White, was born in England about 1629 and died in Middletown, Connecticut, August 27, 1711. He came to New England with his parents and lived with them first in Cambridge and later in Hartford. In 1650/51 he became an original proprietor and one of the first settlers in Middletown, where he acquired great influence and became one of the leading men in the section. He served as deputy

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first in 1659 and from 1661 continuously until 1710, being elected altogether eighty-five times. He also held other town offices and was a Captain in the local militia. He owned about fifteen thousand acres of land and the inventory of his estate amounted to nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds, eleven shillings and five pence.

Captain Nathaniel White married (first) Elizabeth Bunce. She was born about 1635 and died in 1690. He married (second) Mrs. Martha (Coit) Mould, daughter of John and Mary Coit, and widow of Hugh Mould of New London, Connecticut.

DEACON NATHANIEL WHITE, son of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Bunce) White, was born in Middletown, July 7, 1652, and died in Hadley, Massachusetts, February 15, 1742. He settled in Hadley on the homestead of his grandfather, Elder John White, and took the oath of allegiance in February, 1679. He served as constable in 1687 and ten times as selectman between 1684 and 1715. He was also tything man for several years and deacon of the Church.

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Deacon Nathaniel White married, March 28, 1678, Elizabeth Savage, daughter of John and Elizabeth Savage of Middletown. She was born June 3, 1655, and died January 30, 1742.

DANIEL WHITE, son of Deacon Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Savage) White, was born in Hadley, March 1, 1690, and died in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1721. He married, March 19, 1715, Hannah Bagg, daughter of John and Mercy (Thomas) Bagg. She was born in 1692 and died December 11, 1764.

LIEUTENANT JACOB WHITE, son of Daniel and Hannah (Bagg) White, was born in West Springfield, November 13, 1716, and died January 10, 1762. He was a saddler in Springfield where he owned a one-third interest in the iron works. He married, February 2, 1745, Amy Stebbins, daughter of John and Sarah Stebbins of Springfield. She was born August 6, 1724, and died October 7, 1860.

LUTHER WHITE, son of Lieutenant Jacob and Amy (Stebbins) White, was born in Springfield,

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September 11, 1749, and died about 1795. He was a soldier in the Revolution and Sergeant in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment.

He married, intentions published May 21, 1774, Sarah Bartlett, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Sikes) Bartlett. She was baptized December 28, 1740.

LUTHER WHITE, JR., son of Luther and Sarah (Bartlett) White, was born March 21, 1779, and died November 15, 1846. He was a farmer and settled in Granby, Massachusetts. He married, January 21, 1801, Abigail Preston. She was born May 21, 1781, and died April 27, 1838.

ANDREW WHITE, son of Luther and Abigail (Preston) White, was born in Granby, August 2, 1802, and died in Chicopee, Massachusetts, October 15, 1882. He was a farmer and lived almost his entire life in Granby. He married, September 9, 1835, Philena Stebbins, daughter of Deacon John and Jerusha (Clark) Stebbins. She was born April 21, 1806, in Granby where she died June 2, 1877.

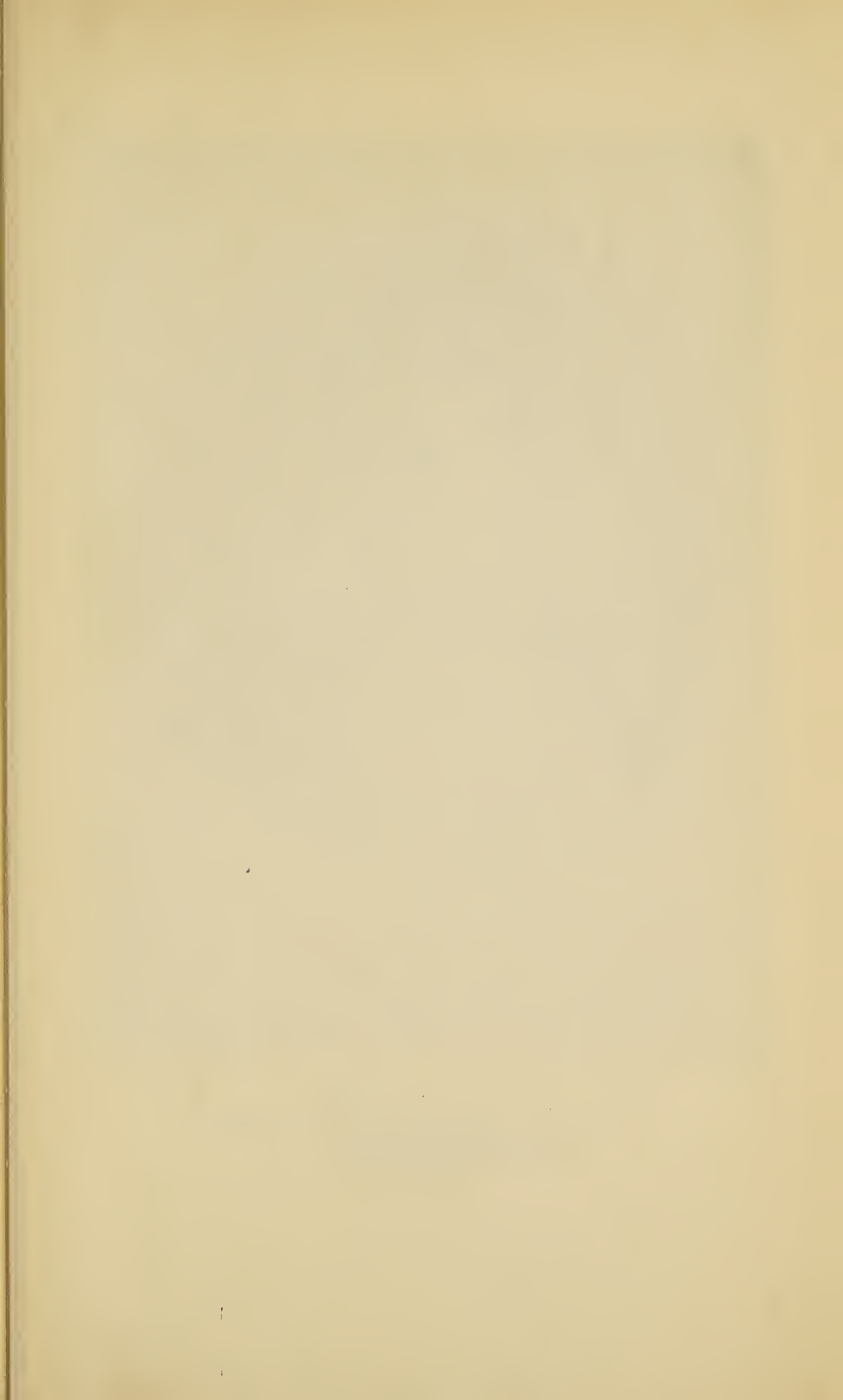




Leather White

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LUTHER WHITE, son of Andrew and Philena (Stebbins) White, was born in Granby, September 2, 1841, and died in Chicopee, March 15, 1914. He was educated in the public schools of Granby and at the Chicopee High School where he graduated in 1859. He then attended Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, and two years later entered Brown University where he received the degree of Ph.B. in 1864. During the next four years he read law, first with Wells and Soule in Springfield and later with Charles Robinson of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 but continued as clerk in the office of Mr. Robinson until 1888 when he opened his own office, first in Springfield and six months later in Chicopee, where he was engaged in practice until his death. He was appointed associate judge in the District Court in Chicopee in 1903 and served as city solicitor from 1903 to 1912. Judge White was noted for his strict professional ethics and for his fairness which won for him the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact. He was active in civic and public affairs in his community and served as president of the Common





MARY J. (HADLEY) WHITE

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Council and as a trustee of the public library. He was treasurer, director and secretary of the Ames Manufacturing Company, later re-organized as the Ames Sword Company; vice-president of the Overman Wheel Company; secretary and trustees of the Chicopee Savings Bank and director of the Chicopee First National Bank. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the University Club of Springfield; the Hampden County and American Bar Associations, and the Third Congregational Church.

Judge Luther White married in Chicopee, October 5, 1871, Mary Jane Hadley, daughter of Moses C. and Adaline M. (Wells) Hadley. She was born in Wells River, Vermont, April 6, 1824, and died in Chicopee, October 6, 1910.

MABEL ADALINE WHITE, daughter of Judge Luther and Mary Jane (Hadley) White, was born January 4, 1874, in Chicopee, where she has been a lifelong and respected resident.



